

JPRS 76487

24 September 1980

South and East Asia Report

No. 925



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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KARACHI PAPER VIEWS ISLAMIC MEDIA CONFERENCE

NK111438 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Sep 80 p 7

[Editorial: Islamic Mass Media]

[Text] The three-day Islamic Mass Media Conference which concluded in Jakarta on Wednesday came at an important juncture in the current international debate on communication and information. That the flow of information between the north and the south is unequal and heavily biased against the developing countries is now widely recognised and the world community is actively engaged in seeking a solution to this problem. But what should be of even greater concern to the Muslim countries, which now constitute nearly a third of the third world, is that the information system today often tends to have an openly anti-Islamic bias. Hence it is not without significance that the Rabita al-Alam al-Islami took upon itself the task of convening a conference of the mass media, the first of its kind, from over 40 Muslim countries to find ways and means of combating the anti-Islamic slant in the presentation of international news. The declaration issued in Jakarta, which ironically has been reported in the press here by a Western news agency, lists a number of decisions which have been adopted to correct the distortion of news in the world media. The professional code of ethics which has been adopted is designed to combat anti-Islamic influences, Zionism, colonialism, fascism and racism. It also calls for an unofficial censorship of all news betraying a skew against Islam. The institutional infra-structure proposed envisages a permanent secretariat-general for Islamic mass media to be set up at Mecca, a supreme assembly of Islamic thinkers, education institutes to train journalists and an Islamic mass media foundation for production of mass media facilities.

This is quite an impressive list, and along with the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) which has been in existence since 1972, the Islamic world no longer has cause to complain of a lack of institutions in the field of communications and communications and information. However, in view of the experience of the IINA's working, it will not be entirely unexpected if the decision to establish the various new bodies is received with a measure of scepticism. The need of the hour is to make a modest

but effective beginning rather than draw up ambitious plans which are difficult to implement. The international flow of information is entirely controlled by the four leading Western news agencies, which often betray a lack of understanding of Islamic causes. As a result, developments in the Islamic world either go unreported or under-reported or are grossly misreported. What is most unfortunate is that not only the media in the so-called countries of the North and the East are fed with this distorted information but the third world and the Muslim countries also depend on these agencies since they do not have independent access to balanced and objective news about the Islamic world.

It is essential that in the long run the Islamic conference should seek to generate funds to set up facilities for the gathering and transmission of news from all important regions of the world generally and the Muslim countries particularly. But meanwhile steps can be taken to rectify the situation at least in a small way. The Islamic News Agency should at least begin to function as a news pool where the news reports transmitted from various Muslim countries are sifted, translated and re-transmitted to the other members. A beginning could also be made by some newspapers from various Islamic countries which could grow together and make arrangements to exchange, on a reciprocal basis, news, backgrounders and features which could go a long way towards correcting the anti-Islamic bias which marks international gathering and presentation of news today.

CSO: 4220

PRESIDENT ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOG, REGIONAL SITUATION

LD100833 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUNALI in Arabic 8-14 Sep 80
pp 24, 25

[Interview granted by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman to Raghidah
Birham in New York--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In past years you have persistently attended
most of the world conferences. You are the only head of state to attend
the New York General Assembly session on economic affairs. What is the
reason for this interest, and what is your message?

[Answer] We have more than one message. We have proposed a 10-point
program to aid the developing countries during a specific period of time
in order to bridge the gap between the industrial states (the North)
and the developing states (the South).

[Question] The North-South negotiations failed even to produce a serious
dialogue, so why do you expect the negotiations between the two sides to
succeed at this time in particular?

[Answer] There are many problems and obstacles. The capable ones are
not ready to give up what they have, although more than \$500 million
[as published] are spent annually on armaments and millions of dollars
are spent on nonurgent things, while the developing countries find
difficulty in obtaining the necessary aid for their development either
from the industrial states or from OPEC countries, which have a great
deal of surplus, or from the socialist countries. This has created a
complex world situation which has led to a high degree of economic dis-
parity and, subsequently, to social problems and military imbalance.
Therefore, a formula must be reached whereby the developing countries,
particularly those that have no natural resources, are given aid, invest-
ments and technology, so that a higher proportion of the world population
can enjoy development.

[Question] Are you dissatisfied with the present economic relations between the rich developing countries and the poor developing countries, or what is known as the South-South dialogue?

[Answer] Effective elements must emerge in the South-South dialogue and there must be a better understanding among the South countries themselves. Our groups include richer countries and those countries, particularly OPEC states which have surplus resources must take positive steps and transfer some of their surpluses to the developing countries instead of transferring entirely to the industrial states. Also the South countries must create a better atmosphere of understanding among themselves so as to be able to negotiate with the North countries from a better bargaining position.

[Question] But OPEC countries always reiterate that they give the developing countries bilateral and collective aid through development funds. As for investment, OPEC is afraid that existing political situations in the developing countries are not sufficiently stable to guarantee their investments. Do you not agree with this viewpoint?

[Answer] These arguments are insufficient, since a large number of the developing countries enjoy stability. Countries with surplus resources, whether developing or industrial countries, can very easily invest some of their surplus resources in the developing countries. In any case, what are the causes of the instability which you talk about? Are they not the disparity in economic situations and the lag in development? If assistance is not given to those countries to overcome the economic and development difficulties, then instability will increase, disparity will widen and tension and problems will be created, not only for the developing countries but also for the industrial countries, which could reach the point of confrontation between them. Meanwhile, it is in the long-term interest of the industrial countries to employ their investments in the developing countries, since this would boost the latter's purchasing power and enable the industrial countries to sell more of their products in the developing countries.

[Question] The multinational companies have been unable to give more than in the past. How far are the industrial states responsible for this?

[Answer] First, a formula can be found whereby the multinational companies can be made effective. Second, the rich industrial states have not honored their pledge to give 0.7 percent of their national income to the developing countries, as was agreed. Therefore, they must consolidate this pledge and increase the percentage. As for OPEC countries, they have a surplus but they are investing it in the industrial states. What we are asking of OPEC countries and the industrial countries is to invest their surplus in the developing countries.

[Question] What does Bangladesh expect from OPEC countries, and what is its complaint regarding the degree of these countries' cooperation with it?

[Answer] We are not complaining; what we want is for OPEC to transfer its surplus for investment in Bangladesh and other developing countries.

[Question] The Brandt committee discussing the implementation of a new world economic order came out with the idea of convening a minisummit for industrial and developing countries, so that the economic dialogue will be backed by political will. A miniconference is likely to be held in Mexico beginning next year. Are you in favor of this suggestion?

[Answer] A minisummit will open several spheres for solving the economic crisis. Of course, political will can be created at a conference like this, in order to come out with an acceptable formula to overcome this crisis.

[Question] Let us move to another subject. How do you see the role of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan?

[Answer] We are against foreign military intervention in any independent country and look forward to Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

[Question] What I mean is: What is the role of the major powers in what they regard as their spheres of influence and the relations of these powers with the countries neighboring Bangladesh? For example, there is rapprochement between Pakistan and the United States while there is rapprochement between India and the Soviet Union. How do you see the Soviet Union's role in this context?

[Answer] I see it as you see it. You have answered the question.

[Question] What is your answer, Mr President?

[Answer] The major powers do all they can to widen their spheres of influence, which creates more problems. These efforts are also the result of lack of development in some countries, which creates economic and social instability which in turn creates insecurity and a vacuum. Therefore, we want the North-South dialogue to take a new and creative approach, so that the developing countries can be in control of their economic, social and political existence.

[Question] Putting it differently--though I appreciate the economic aspect you talk about--the question is: Do you believe that the Soviet Union is seeking to expand its sphere of influence, or is it only consolidating its influence within its own sphere, in Afghanistan, for example?

[Answer] What is your opinion?

[Question] What is the opinion of the president of Bangladesh?

[Answer] Effort is being made to expand spheres of influence. This is clear and needs no answer.

[Question] Do these efforts threaten Bangladesh?

[Answer] No, because Bangladesh is geographically distant. But the entire operation is wrong because it will lead the major powers to a confrontation that will endanger the area and the world.

[Question] Is the United States in your opinion doing what the Soviet Union is doing, that is, expanding its sphere of influence?

[Answer] We find no similarity of positions in this case.

[Question] It has been said that Pakistan seeks to possess nuclear power. Do you believe that Pakistan has nuclear capability?

[Answer] We do not know. But Pakistan says that it does not intend to possess nuclear arms.

[Question] Does Bangladesh feel politically inclined toward Pakistan or toward India?

[Answer] We have friendly relations with both Pakistan and India and we are continuously seeking to improve these relations.

[Question] Politically, to which do you feel inclined?

[Answer] We are a nonaligned state and have good relations with everybody. What concerns us is development, so that peace and stability will prevail in the area.

CSD: 4802

JSD LEADERS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON PARTY POLICY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD) will not go for any alliance with the votaries of one-party rule.

This was stated by Major (Retd) M.A. Jalil, President, JSD at a Press conference at the central office of the party on Friday.

The JSD chief said that his party had joined the nine-party alliance with Awami League as a component, since the Awami League did no longer adhere to the concept of BKSALism. When his attention was drawn to the back to BKSALism campaign by some Awami League leaders, Major (Retd) Jalil said, "there will be no unity with those who believe in one-party BKSAL rule."

The press conference, also addressed by the party General Secretary Mr A.S.M. Abdur Rab was attended by Joint Secretary Mr Shahjahan Siraj, MP and a large number of party workers.

At the press conference, Major (Retd) M.A. Jalil gave an introductory speech highlighting various policies and programmes of the party while Mr A.S.M. Abdur Rab read out a written text containing the resolutions adopted at the general meeting of the national committee of the party between June 22 and June 30. Questions were answered by both the leaders.

Killings Condemned

Major (Retd) M.A. Jalil, who appeared before the Press after seven years, narrated the political developments taking place in the country since 1974 including the incidents of August 15, 1975, November 3 and 7, 1975 and October 2, 1977. He condemned the killing of "comrade Siraj Sikder during the Awami League rule" and also the killing of four Awami League leaders inside the Dacca Central Jail on November 3, 1975. All these leaders were killed while in Government custody, he said. He criticized the political parties for their failure in condemning the incidents.

Major (Retd) M.A. Jalil said that the people did not accept the incidents of November 3, 1975. Consequently, he said, the country witnessed the "aspy-people" revolution. He said that while the Government of Khandker Mushtaque Ahmed tried to impose a rule of the reactionaries in the garb of democracy, the present Government had failed to bring any political stability in the country. The present Government was "bluffing" the people through a surrogate Parliament. [as published]

Positive Step

He said that the JSD believed that the restoration of democracy by the present Government was a positive step, but, he added his party stood for more democracy in all fields of national life.

He stressed for unity among the patriotic, progressive and democratic forces on minimum programmes to launch a movement against the Government. "let us admit our past faults and shun our parochial interests and prove once again that the people is the source of all power," he said. [as published]

In reply to a question, the JSD chief said that they were negotiating with various political parties to forge a broad-based unity. He, however, declined to name the parties.

When asked whether they would join hands with the Bangladesh Muslim League (Siddiky) whose programmes had a number of similarities with the JSD, Major (Retd) Jalil said that there was no objection to such a proposal, if the Muslim League accepted JSD's programmes.

He alleged that the Government was harassing the commonman in the name of arms recovery. He demanded release of all political prisoners and provision for appeal in the higher courts for those punished by Martial Law courts.

The JSD chief said that his party would take necessary steps if the Government made any attempt to rig the ensuing by-election in a Noakhali seat. Seventy per cent voters were in favour of the JSD candidate in that constituency, he said.

Asked what was the index for determining the popularity of his party candidate, the JSD chief said that during the last municipal elections their party had won the maximum number of seats in Noakhali Poursava.

International Issues

On international issues, Major (Retd) Jalil said "the people of India are our friends but the reactionary Government of that country is our enemy." He criticised India for its intransigent attitude in solving

the Farakka problem, opposed the cross-country link canal and condemned Indian annexation of two islands of Bangladesh in the Bay of Bengal. He demanded scrapping of Thai-Bangladesh agreement on fisheries and criticized the Government for exporting gas before meeting internal requirements.

The JSP chief asked the Government to keep a watch on the political developments in the north-eastern region of India and prepare the people accordingly. He criticized the statement made by the Indian Foreign Minister and said that the minority communities in Bangladesh were fully secure. "Such statements were a part of the planned move of Indian Government and our Government must take note of it," he said.

Mr A.S.M. Abdur Rab read out the resolutions adopted at the central committee meeting concerning party's policies and programmes on political and economic issues. The resolutions were adopted in the light of the 18-point programme already announced by the party, he said.

CPM 6278

FIVE-PARTY FRONT TO MERGE INTO SINGLE PARTY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 7 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] An emergency council session of the Gono Front, a component of five-party Gonotantrik Front, held at the Swamibagh Community centre on Sunday decided to merge itself into one single political party composed of progressive and democratic forces now belonging to different political parties and groups.

Presided over by Mr Abdul Matin, Convener of the Gono Front the opening session of the council meeting was also addressed by Haji Mohammad Danesh President and Mr Sirajul Hossain Khan, General Secretary Jatiya Gono Mukti Union, Mr Anwar Zahid, General Secretary, Mr Nurul Huda Kader Buksh Vice-President and Mr Erayetullah Khan, member, central committee of National Awami Party (N-2) Mr Abdul Mannan Bhuiyan, former General Secretary of the United People's Party Mr Mahfuzur Rahman, former chairman of the Central Command Council of Bangladesh Muktiyoddha Sangsad, Mr Tipu Biswas, a Gono Front leader and others.

Speaking on the occasion, Haji Mohammad Danesh said that the disunity among the progressive and democratic forces often over petty matters only helped the reactionary elements in exploiting the people. Time was ripe for the progressive force to rise above parochialism and unite on a unified platform, he said.

Mr Sirajul Hossain Khan said that the progressive elements of our country should take lessons from the recent happenings in the international political arena, forget their differences and forge unity.

Mr Anwar Zahid said that the failures of the present government in delivering goods to the people and frustration among the reactionary forces had provided a brilliant political opportunity to the progressive and democratic forces. He said that there was no reason why the progressive and democratic forces should quarrel with each other and help the anti-people forces.

Mr Erayetullah Khan criticised the government for its failure in political and economic fields to alleviate the sufferings of the people. There was a political vacuum in the country and this could be properly utilised by the progressive forces if they could unite themselves, in one single party he said. [as published]

Mr Abdul Mannan Bhuyan said that the competition for keeping one's own leadership was one of the main hindrances towards the unity of the progressive forces. He said that the leadership should go to the real workers and not to the self-seekers.

CSO: 4220

LEADERS DEPLORE SCHISM IN GANOTANTRIK FRONT

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 9 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Chairman of the Sammayabadi Dal (ML) Mr Mohammad Tosha MP, Chairman of the United People's Party Kazi Zafar Ahmed and President of National Awami Party (N-Z) Mr Nurur Rahman in a joint statement on behalf of the Ganotantrik Front said on Tuesday that the steps taken by some leaders of the parties belonging to Ganotantrik Front to form one single party had in fact disrupted the unity of the Front.

They said that the conference of the Gano Front, a component of Ganotantrik Front, held on July 6 at Swamibagh Community Centre had raised many questions in the minds of the members of the public regarding the intentions of those parties and leaders. They said that the move to form "the cocktail of one party" by these leaders had led to the breaking up of the Front component political parties like the MCMU and NAP (N-Z). The net result of the move would only be the addition of another new party to the conglomeration of political parties in the country, they held.

They said that it appeared from the speeches of the leaders at the conference of Gano Front on July 6 that they had deviated from the decision of the Ganotantrik Front to build up unity of all anti-Indo-Soviet axis forces. "Instead they seemed to be eager to form unity with the Zia government at this time," the chiefs of Sammayabadi Dal (ML), UPP and NAP (N-Z) said in their statement.

In this connection they said that one of the sponsors of the one-party move "who is also the editor of an English language weekly" had already suggested editorially in his paper forming of unity with the government on the basis of BNP government's 19-point programme.

The three leaders said that the July 6 conference was not the conference of the component parties of the Ganotantrik Front. In fact it was the conference of Gano Front led by Mr Abdul Matin which is one of the component parties of the five-party Ganotantrik Front, they said. [as published] They further said that the question of transforming the five-party Ganotantrik Front into one party was never thought of. Hence the attending of the July 6 conference by Mr Mohammad Tosha and Kazi Zafar Ahmed did not arise at all, they said.

Referring to the move of forming alliance with the Democratic League three leaders said that it was done in accordance with the decision of the Ganotantrik Front central committee which authorized Mr Tosha to negotiate with the Democratic League. They further said that at the press conference of the Ganotantrik Front on June 21 the call for unity with all forces opposed to Indo Soviet axis including Khandaker Mostaque Ahmed's Democratic League was given in presence of all the leaders of the component parties of the Ganotantrik Front.

The three leaders in [word illegible] statement urged the members of the one party move to [word illegible] from "breaking unity in the name of unity."

It may be mentioned that Mr Muhammad Tosha is the Convener of Ganotantrik Front and Kazi Zafar Ahmed and Mr Murur Rahman are the members of the 15-member central committee of the Front.

CSO: 4220

KHANDAKAR MUSHTAQUE ACCUSES ZIA OF APPEASEMENT

BK080944 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Dacca, 8 Sep (AFP)--Former president and Democratic League chief Khandakar Mushtaque Ahmed has accused government of an appeasement policy towards India and warned that the people of Bangladesh who had made supreme sacrifices for independence in 1971 would never accept Indian hegemonism.

Addressing a public meeting in Brahmanbaria, 48 miles east of Dacca, yesterday Mushtaque, who headed a short-lived military government in 1975 after the overthrow of Sheikh Mujib, also accused the Zia government of entering into a "subsidiary alliance" with Delhi, the Eastern News Agency (ENA) reported.

The 61-year old politician, who is known for his anti-Indian and pro-East policies, was accused by the opposition Awami League of being responsible for killing Mujib and also four leaders in jail in 1975. He was released early this year from jail where he served a 5-year term imposed in 1977 by a military court for corruption.

Addressing the meeting Mushtaque said the government was surrendering national interests to India through its appeasement policies in respect of burning issues like that of ownership of two new islands and proposed natural gas sale. He also criticised the silence of President Zia on the question of killing of Muslim minorities in India.

Khandakar Mushtaque, who is generally considered as capable of posing a potential threat to the present regime, charged President Zia with failing to resolve the major national issues and problems and reiterated his party's demand for fresh elections to parliament by February next year. If democratic processes like elections were denied as a means to change the government he warned the present regime would face the fate of "jaleems" (autocrats).

INA reported that shortly before the meeting a bomb blasted only about 100 yards from the venue scaring the audience. No one was hurt and police arrested one student at the scene.

In May this year bomb blasts in Mushtaque's Dacca meeting killed six persons, including a journalist, and injured more than 100 other persons.

The incident, near Baitul Makarram Mosque, is being investigated by a judicial commission.

CBO: 4220

BANGLADESH

FINANCE MINISTER: REDUCE NEED FOR FOREIGN AID

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Finance Minister Mr M. Saifur Rahman on Saturday called for sharing hardships, a sacrificing part of consumption and producing more for achievement of the objective of reducing poverty and dependence on foreign assistance in the Second Five Year Plan (SFYP) period, reports BSS.

He was inaugurating a seminar on "Second Five-Year Plan with particular reference to its policy objectives relating to external assistance" at the National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA) auditorium on Saturday morning.

Mr Rahman said Bangladesh was in the cross-road of the history with its task of reducing poverty and needs foreign assistance in the medium term. He said we have to depend on foreign assistance and we have to mobilise our efforts to secure the resources from where ever available--both multi-lateral and bilateral sources.

Referring to the projections for the SFYP, the Finance Minister said that the projections were not really ambitious in real terms if considered in relations to the growth of population and other factors.

Mr Rahman also referred to the SFYP in the Parliament and discussion on it other forums, and added that there was not controversy on the plan targets objectives and priorities but concern was felt for further the improvement of project preparation and implementation capability of the executive agencies. [as published]

The Minister said country was in a "complex psychological situation" with regard to foreign assistance in which we have to counter the other groups including economists who makes contradictory demands as well as opposes foreign aid on rather subjective analysis. [as published] He said that while there will be invariable dependence in the medium term we have to reduce dependence for which internal efforts should proceed simultaneously. He said that the budget of the current year had indicated how we have to proceed for mobilisation of internal resources and added that we

have to locate the pockets in the economy where resources are available. Because of conventional methods of tax collection could not do, we have no alternative but to take such bold steps, he added. [as published]

He said the developed countries has an obligation and responsibility to keep the international finance and trade on the wheel in view of the "chronic and continued" deficit in the current accounts of developing countries resulting in the slump in their economy trade and monetary situation. [as published] In this context, the Minister said that even for healthy monetary and investment outlook also calls for some sort of recycling of liquidities towards developing countries through aid. [as published]

While urging for intensification of efforts for securing external assistance for financing the SPYP, the Minister said that it would be a very big task in view of the fact that the plan was not launched in a very encouraging international aid monetary and investment climate. He said, situation has much aggravated and the flow of ODA (Official Development Assistance) from developed countries was far below half of the commitment. [as published]

The Finance Minister said that the development in the private sector outlay would also depend much on the mobilisation of external resources. In the SPYP he said that there should be "happy marriage" between the public and private sector taking into consideration the basic needs of the disadvantaged groups of the people for increasing the income through generation of employment.

Earlier Mr A.M.A. Mithith, Secretary, External Resources Division, briefly discussed the subject of the seminar.

CNO: 4720

ESCAP REPORT NOTES COUNTRY'S SUCCESSSES

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 9 Jul 80 p 8

[text] The twelve-day field study-con-exchange of experience project sponsored by Bangladesh Government with the assistance of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) on Tuesday recommended for closer technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) in the fields of agricultural research, fisheries, cooperatives and rural development, reports BSS.

The recommendation was placed in the concluding session of the 12-day field study programme participated by 23-member delegation from Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand presided over by Mr A.M.A. Mubith, Secretary, External Resources Division Ministry of Finance. The session held at the Atomic Energy Centre auditorium was also addressed, by Dr Kazi M. Radruddoza Executive Vice-President, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council and Mr Sultan-uzzaman Khan, chief of Agriculture Division, ESCAP.

The recommendation suggested that study tours, workshop or seminars, exchange of information, exchange of scientists, specialised technicians and extension workers and exchange of scientific materials could contribute in fostering further cooperation among the developing countries.

It said that there should be a built-in mechanism for utilisation of TCDC inputs by the developing countries in the south and south-east Asian regions.

The summary report submitted by the ESCAP-Bangladesh TCDC project observed that agricultural research in Bangladesh had made significant progress through establishment of autonomous crop research institutes like BRRI, SARI and CIRD. It also praised the performance of fisheries research and training complex at Chandpur, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development. In cooperative sector, the report observed that the Comilla approach of rural development had been found successful in some instances in Bangladesh and recommended that the Comilla approach be tried in other ESCAP member-countries with necessary adjustment to suit their geographical, socio-economic and political situation.

REPORT ON BANGLADESH FLOODS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Sep 80 p 4

[Text]

DACCA. With stupendous intensity the flood in Bangladesh this year rolled on from the north and the west towards the south throughout August. Coming in long waves, with increased ferocity every time, it killed people, washed away houses and land, and destroyed crops in an uncontrollable fashion leaving people to wonder, where next?

By the end of August at least 230 have died in the flood, many by drowning or taken by water-borne diseases. Fifteen thousand square miles of land in 12 districts was under water, including sizeable portions of the capital, Dhaka. Eight million people have been affected, many of them having already lost their homes and the rest wondering how good their quarters will be after water recedes. By one estimate, crop loss already would amount to not less than quarter of a million tons.

The flood began at first in the western district Rajshahi as the Ganges and one of its tributaries swelled with the surging waters from North India, the one which had already been devastated. Soon, adjoining Patna and Bhojpur districts began feeling the chill fury and at about the same time the lower portion of Rangpur district in the north was inundated by the spates in the Teesta and Jamuna. Then quickly, very quickly, Tangail and Dhaka in the east, Faridpur in the central zone, Jessore and Kuthia in the southwest, at last Comilla were in its grip.

AFFECTED AREAS

In Rajshahi, Tangail and Faridpur districts water reached roof-top level in the affected areas in a matter of days. People in the affected areas of Rajshahi district, who mostly live in mud and bamboo houses, see their human nests and villages thousands were marooned, helplessly waiting to be overruled. In one week's rescue operation in Rajshahi district army units removed 1000 people in safety, from areas where ordinary boats could not reach due to the strong current.

The flood killed the largest number, 136, in Tangail district. So rapidly the water flowed in some places of the district that at one spot two elephants were drowned. Eighty-one persons died in Faridpur.

Floods accompanied the flood and it was so fierce that an entire union in Moulvibazar subdivision, north of Dhaka city, has disappeared. At one point it seemed that the Patna (another name of the Ganges) would make deep incursions into Rajshahi zone. Surgeons in Patna district and Chandpur in Comilla are were threatened and it was the embankment of the Dacca-Narayanganj-Dacca project near the capital.

For a time flood-stricken people of the villages thought the nearby high road embankments to be safe havens, but these too were not secure enough. The Dacca-Arsha

highway on which many truck drivers were stranded at various points. Roads in the west and towards the south also went under water due to which communication was suspended. One railway bridge in Faridpur district gave way.

Once again, the sad tale of the mother who slept on a raft in a high bamboo platform just above the water only to wake up in the morning to find the body in her lap gone with the flow below, repeated itself. One such mother this time is the wife of a 'barman'. The man who shipwrecked launches across the turbulent rivers. Two children were drowned in the river Dhaleswari in Manikganj as the river bank beneath them caved in while they were watching the arrival of their village, in time taking amusement. A popular TV child artist was carried away by the strong current flowing by the backyard of her village home.

A GRIM TRAGEDY

It was also a grim tragedy for those who were to harvest their rice paddy in a matter of days but now do not have a single grain. Crop is estimated to have been lost on a million acres.

Planning Minister Dr. Faruque Mahab, whose home is in Rajshahi, says, "Impact of the flood on the total economy may not yet be much, but suffering in the flood-hit areas is very acute." One stroke of luck, so far, according to a senior official, areas which grow Aman paddy, the major rice crop have not been affected.

The government plans to launch a rehabilitation drive going loans and grants to rebuild houses and roads and seedlings for replantation or alternate cropping. That will need some doing. Up to now, relief "distribution" has been widely alleged to be meagre and erratic, often hampered by political squabbles even within the ruling party.

The flood this time again served to remind that Bangladesh will

have to live with it, year after year. In 1974, a flourishing farmer cum businessman owning choice land at Savar near Dhaka, a place which did not see a flood since 1974, said, "We had almost forgotten that there could be severe floods. But this time we saw tall sugar-cane go under."

The fact of life is, one place or the other is being flooded every year. Even in 1976, the year that saw the beginning of a long severe drought, a flood did play havoc in the western part of Bangladesh. The World Bank's economic advisers, who come annually for making the pre-harvest rituals, annotate regularly the records of a good-harvest year with annual statements of this type. "There were no natural calamities this year."

The government itself has changed its policy towards combating floods. It has come to the conclusion that its resources will not permit it to take up large flood control projects. "Besides", it states, "such projects take too long to complete". So the approach now is to concentrate on small projects - an embankment here, a drainage channel there - and to move areas, so that a cyclone wave will not create floods and when the big ones come their severity will be lessened. In other words the policy is to improve the chances of coping a flood rather than controlling it. Large flood control projects like barrages on the Ganges and the Brahmaputra are proposed to be taken up in what is described as the "second phase".

But those who live with the flood or in it are resigned to their fate. When an expectant mother, trapped in the flood this time, gave birth to a daughter while floating on raft, and without a midwife to deliver, the father christened the baby "Danyas" (meaning flood) in commemoration of the situation of her birth. It did not occur to him to name his daughter "Adis" (meaning hope) to remind that one may yet survive.

BANGLADESH

INDIA REPORTED SETTING UP NEW BORDER CHECKPOSTS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Karimganj (Assam), July 5: Altogether 14 new checkpoints have been set up on the Cachar-Sylhet belt along the Indo-Bangladesh border to check infiltration, according to official sources here today, reports PTI.

Arrangements were also being made to maintain constant vigil along the river belt of the river Kushiara by deploying speed boats, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) has strengthened its security measures in Bangladesh areas on the other side of the Cachar District to check entry of persons into Bangladesh in the wake of the current movement of the 'foreign nationals' in the north-eastern region, according to reports reaching from Bangladesh.

However, the Cachar Bangladesh border was now 'quiet,' official sources here said.

CSO: 4220

INDIAN FLOOD CONTROL ERODES NATION'S LANDS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Mr L. K. Siddiqi, Minister of State for Power, Water Resources and Flood Control on Saturday told the Jatiya Sangsad that over 3,800 feet area near Sangrampurji and at Protappur within Bangladesh Territorial limits had been eroded following the construction of groyen on the left side of Dauki river by India in 1975.

Mr Siddiqi was making a statement on a call attention notice moved by Mrs Khaleda Rabbani (BNP) on behalf of Fatema Chowdhury (BNP).

The Minister told the Sangsad that a meeting between Bangladesh and India was held at the District Administration level on June 7, 1975 which decided to hold a joint survey. The Joint River Commission in its 13th, 14th and 15th meetings discussed the issue and had also decided to hold joint survey, he said adding that no expert survey, however, had taken place.

He said that the JRC in 1979 had set up Standing Committee and local level committee to decide the issue. In April 1980 Bangladesh proposed to hold meeting of these two committees, but no replay had been received from India so far in this regard.

Mr Siddiqi informed the House that the Government was considering measures to check erosion of lands at Sangrampurji and Protappur.

Earlier, in her call-attention notice, Mrs Fatema Chowdhury said that about four thousand feet area at Sangrampurji and three thousand feet area at Protappur within Bangladesh territory were threatened by erosion as a result of the construction of a groyen along the Jaflong river in Sylhet district by India violating all international laws.

She said that homesteads and lands covering vast areas at those places had been eroded. She maintained that the area of Bangladesh would be reduced gradually while new land would be formed on the other side of the river in India. Collection of boulders from Jaflong in Bangladesh would be stopped forever as a result of the construction of the groyen, she observed.

PETRO-BANGLA DIRECTED TO SEEK OIL AT HARARGAJ

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Juri (Moulavi Bazar) July 6: President Ziaur Rahman today directed Petro Bangla authorities to immediately undertake the survey work and drilling operation of the Harargaj oil prospecting structure for exploration of oil and gas, reports BSS.

The President gave the directives this morning during his visit to Harargaj where oil seepage was noticed for quite some time, but was not investigated so long.

After inspecting the site and holding elaborate discussions with the Petro-Bangla technicians, the President was optimistic of the prospect of striking oil in the hilly area.

President Zia made a strenuous three-mile walk from Sagarnal tea estate to Harargaj through the muddy hilly strip covered with dense forest.

During the hazardous journey the President was accompanied by the Minister for Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Lt. Col. (Retd) Akbar Hussain, and other high officials of the concerned ministry and a section of local people including BNP leaders.

On his way back, the President addressed a huge roadside meeting at Sagarnal tea estate and called upon the people to forget their past differences and work unitedly for overall development of the country.

He told the audience about bright prospect of striking oil at Harargaj and other places of the country and stressed the need for effective exploration of the vast untapped natural resources for the good of the people.

President Zia reiterated that the government believed in the politics of production and said all our socio-economic and political activities were directed toward making a self-reliant and strong nation.

He returned to Dacca this afternoon.

NATIONAL POLICY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY ANNOUNCED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The first-ever, national science and technology policy aims at gradual elimination of technological dependence of the country through development of local technology based on indigenous resources.

The Government proposes to set up one single National Council of Science and Technology (NCST) to be headed by the President of Bangladesh for overall formulation, implementation and coordination of scientific and technological research and development activities in the country for the purpose.

Dr R.A. Ghani, State Minister for Science and Technology, announced the policy at a Press conference at Atomic Energy Centre on Friday. He said, all existing national research councils in the country will be reorganised into sectoral coordinating research agencies and they will function under the guidance of the NCST.

Science Foundation

Dr R. A. Ghani said that a National Science Foundation will also be created for promotion of science and technological activities. The foundation which will function under the guidance of the NCST will undertake research and training activities in the research organisations and also in the universities on behalf of the industries and other productive organisations.

A fund will be created for the foundation out of Government grant and the input of at least 10 percent of the annual budget of the industries (public and private).

The Minister for Science and Technology will be the Vice-Chairman of the council which will have for the present five full-time members to head five wings of the Science and Technology Division. The Chairman will nominate two ministers with science and technology background as members of the council.

The Secretary of the Science and Technology Division will be the Secretary to the foundation.

The Science and Technology Division will be the administrative division for the NCST. All research institutions under the Science and Technology Division will be reorganised under five wings.

The pursuit of science and technology will be undertaken in such research institutions, educational institutions, industries and other places as determined by the NCST.

Research Acts

The research and development activities to be promoted by the National Science Foundation under the guidance of NCST will be aimed at evolving new materials, processes, strains, methods, techniques, mechanisms and systems etc. which will be verified under field conditions for their practical application, adaptation and mass production. (as published) Such activities will include development of prototypes, making of pilot plants and after successful test release of the research results to various implementing agencies like relevant ministries, departments, corporations and industries.

He said that an operation cell will be created in every sizeable industrial establishment for the evaluation and analysis of the efficient functioning of their organisation such as maintenance, productivity technical and personal management.

Foreign technology

Dr R. A. Ghani said, the science and technology policy also aims at regulating the utilisation of foreign technology for short-term objective of having right type of technology as well as the long-term need for augmenting country's technological skills and capabilities. The Science and Technology Division will ensure national measures for regulation of import of goods and machines and also for coordinating technological activities of different organisations with respect to technology transfer and maximisation of the use of indigenous capacity, he said.

He said that a movement will be launched for popularisation of science and technology in the country. for helping people to develop dynamic skills by use of science and technology, a programme of writing of necessary books, preparation of kits and educational materials, mass media programmes, lectures, demonstrations and extension campaign may be undertaken.

Priorities

The priorities for the scientific and technological development of the country will be identified by the NCST for formulation of appropriate

plan. In order to translate the science and technology policy directives given by the NCST into action, the Science and Technology Division will be reorganised and some research or technical ground organisations of necessity will be placed under the division, the Minister said.

The Minister said that the contribution of science and technology to any development work was over 60 per cent and a maximum possible budget provision for science and technology activities shall have to be committed by the nation.

The science and technology policy also calls for a sound manpower training programmes and career building opportunities for the young scientists and technologists. It is also necessary to attract talented persons into the field of scientific and technological research by giving them enough incentives to ensure that homegrown science and technology had effect on national economy, the Minister said.

Census Starts

Asked if there had been any attempt at gathering all relevant information about the scores of indigenous technologies in use all over the country, he said that a technological census had already been started.

Replying to another question he said that there were about 1.5 lakh young scientists in the country, 50,000 of whom were more active. He said that the Government had been trying to encourage them to continue researches by organising science weeks. They will also be imparted training when the national centre for young scientists will be established, he said.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

PRESS FEDERATION OFFICERS--Mr M. A. Karim, and Md. Fazle Iman were elected President and Secretary General of the Bangladesh Sangbadpatra Press Sramik Federation in the biennial election of the Federation on Saturday. According to a Press release of the Federation following are the other office bearers of the Federation Messrs Shamsul Islam, Senior Vice-President, Sheikh Aminul Islam, Reazul Huq and Kaari Fazlur Rahman, Vice-Presidents, Asaduzzaman; Joint-Secretary, Zaburul Huq, Organising Secretary, Shamsul Huq, Office Secretary; Afazuddin, Publicity Secretary, Mansur Ahmed, Cultural Secretary; and Imamuddin, Treasurer. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 6 Jul 80 p 1]

UAE AVIATION COOPERATION--Mr K.M. Obaidur Rahman Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism now on a visit to the United Arab Emirate called on the U.A.E. Minister for Communications Mr Mohammad Sayeed Al-Mualia on Tuesday reports BSS. The visiting Bangladesh Minister and the UAE Communication Minister discussed "matters of mutual interest" for about an hour. During the discussion the UAE Minister showed keen interest in the development programme of Bangladesh particularly in the field of tourism and civil aviation. Mr Rahman was earlier received at the airport by the representatives of the Ministry of Communications and Foreign Affairs of the UAE. Later the Bangladesh Minister attended a lunch given in his honour by the UAE Communication Minister which was also attended among others by Mr Mohammad Mohsin Bangladesh Ambassador to the UAE. Mr Rahman extended an invitation to the UAE Communication Minister to visit Bangladesh which the later accepted. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 9 Jul 80 p 1]

CANADIAN GRANT--Canada is to give Bangladesh over 140 million taka for constructing small-scale irrigation and drainage structures. The grant follows a memorandum of understanding signed between the two countries recently. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Aug 80]

JOINT COLLABORATION WITH ITALY--Bangladesh will manufacture shoes under a joint collaboration with Italy. An agreement to this effect was signed between the two manufacturing firms of the two countries. Under the agreement the Italian firm will supply machinery, technical knowhow and expense assistance for marketing the products to the United States and Europe. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Aug 80]

WORKERS TO INDONESIA--Five hundred family planning workers and administrators will be sent to Indonesia from Bangladesh during the next five years. Tuesday; Mr A.M.A. Kabir, Islam, Ambassador of Bangladesh to Indonesia during his visit to Bangladesh Family Planning Association Office on Tuesday. Mr A.M.A. Kabir, President of the Association, introduced the Ambassador, a former member of the association, to the officers. Mr M.S. Islam said that the training programme had been arranged under an agreement between Bangladesh and Indonesia. Already 60 family planning workers in two batches had been trained in that country, he said. Mr Islam said that the rate of population growth in Indonesia was less than Bangladesh. Majority of the acceptors in Indonesia prefer IUD while sterilisation was almost nil. He said that the Majlis-e-Ulema, a religious body of the Indonesian religious leaders, had expressed the view that family planning was acceptable to the Muslim. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 9 Jul 80 p 8]

CSO: 4220

BURMA

BRIEFS

DANISH LOAN--The Danish Government will give Burma an interest-free loan of 35 million krone--about 40.67 million kyat--under an agreement signed in Rangoon on 18 August. The loan, which is repayable in 35 years, including a grace period of 10 years, will be used for the purchase of a security boat for the People's Pearl and Fishery Corporation. [BK211535 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Aug 80]

FRG-CONSTRUCTED FREIGHTER--Freighter "Sittwe," constructed in the FRG for use by the Burma Five Star Line Shipping Corporation, arrived in Rangoon on 19 August. The freighter, built at a cost of over 107 million kyat, is 439 feet long, 68 feet wide, 36 feet high and has a draft of 27 feet 1 inch with a loading capacity of 12,000 tons. The freighter is a sister ship with another freighter "Moulmein" constructed in 1980. [BK211535 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Aug 80]

CSO: 4211

ALL CONGRESS(I) CANDIDATES ELECTED TO UPPER HOUSE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, July 4 (UPI).

All 29 Congress(I) candidates have won in the biennial elections to the 45 Rajya Sabha seats from eight states where the assembly elections were held last month.

Notable among the winners was the Union minister of state for parliamentary affairs, Mr Sitaram Kesari, who retained his seat from Bihar.

The states, with the number of vacancies in brackets, are UP (12), Bihar (seven), Orissa (three), Tamil Nadu (six), Maharashtra (six), Madhya Pradesh (five), Punjab (two), and Rajasthan (four).

The elections were held today for 31 seats in five states. In the remaining three--Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, the contestants were declared elected unopposed on June 28.

Eight of the 14 seats in these states had gone to the Congress(I), which bagged all the three seats in Orissa, four out of five seats in Madhya Pradesh and one seat out of six in Tamil Nadu. Three seats in Tamil Nadu had gone to the AIADMK and one each to the DMK and the CPI, while the BJP had bagged one seat in Madhya Pradesh.

In Gujarat, where also the assembly poll was held, no Rajya Sabha election was due, as the three members from the state retire on August 13, 1981.

Five by-elections to the Rajya Sabha were also held along with the biennial poll. Three of these were held in Uttar Pradesh, and one each in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The candidates for two seats in UP and those in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were declared elected unopposed on June 28. All the seats, and the one for which election was held in UP today went to the Congress(I).

Lucknow: In spite of having two-thirds majority in the vidhan sabha, only six of the nine Congress(I) nominees were elected in the first round. The other candidates, however, won in subsequent rounds, our staff correspondent reports.

The successful Congress(I) candidates are Mr Sharma Vira, PCC(I) president, Mr Sudhakar Pande, Mr Sibte Razi, Mr P. L. Kureel, Mr Kalpanth Rai, Mr Sudra Pratap Singh Mr Ram Kewak Chaudhury, Syed Asad Hadei and Mr Khurshed Alam Khan.

The two victorious Lok Dal nominees are Mr Satpal Malik and Syed Ahmed Hasmi, Mr N. G. Sherwani was elected on behalf of the Congress(U).

Earlier, in the by-election caused by the resignation of the railway minister, Mr Kaniapati Tripathi, the Congress(I) nominee, Mr P.N. Sukul, defeated his only rival, Mr N. C. Jain (Ind). Mr Sukul secured 325 votes against Mr Jain's 41. Fifty-one votes were declared invalid, including 44 blank ballot papers.

Jaipur: The Congress(I) has bagged three of the four Rajya Sabha seats from Rajasthan, reports our special correspondent.

Those elected are: Mr Israr-ul-Haq, Mr Dhuleshwar Meena, Mr Ram Nivas Hirdha (all Congress-I) and Mr Jaswant Singh (BJP).

Fatna: Mr Nitaram Kesari was elected to the Rajya Sabha along with six others, including three nominees of the Congress(I) and one each of the BJP, the CPI and the Lok Dal, according to our special correspondent.

The other successful candidates are Mr Ram Bhagat Paswan, Mrs Manorama Pandey and Mr Ram Chandra Bhardwaj (all Congress-I), Mr Hukamdev Narain Yadav (Lok Dal), Mr Ashwini Kumar (BJP) and Mr Inderdeep Sinha (CPI).

Among those defeated was Mr R. K. Poddar, a prominent businessman, who had sought re-election.

Chandigarh: Mr Harbinder Singh Hanspal (Cong.-I) and Mr Jagdeep Singh Talwandi (Akali) were elected to the Rajya Sabha from the Punjab vidhan sabha on Friday.

The house has 117 members, Mr Hanspal, a Mandhari Sikh, got 64 votes, while Mr Talwandi got 48. Five votes were declared invalid.

(IN) adds: The BJP nominee, Mr Parshotam, retired from the contest leaving three candidates in the field for the two seats in the Rajya Sabha from Haryana.

Mr S. C. Mohanta (Lok Dal) and Mr Sultan Singh Prabhu Singh (both Congress-I) are the candidates in the field.

JHARKHAND PARTY PRESS STATEMENT DENIES ALLEGATIONS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Ranchi, July 1.—The Jharkhand Party has denied the allegations made by the West Bengal Government that it was instigating tribals against non-tribals in Jhargam, Bankura and some other districts of the State under the guise of an agitation for a separate Jharkhand State. In a Press statement issued by the party's headquarters here, Mr S. E. Horo, M.P. and president of the party, has said that his party in West Bengal or in any other State is agitating for the formation of Jharkhand state within the Indian Union comprising all sections of people irrespective of class, religion or tribe. The State will not be exclusively for tribals, he said.

He said that the agitation was in no way connected with the "so-called foreigners issue." The Jharkhand State should comprise Chotanagpur the Santal Parganas region in Bihar and parts of West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Mr Horo accused some political parties of maligning the movement. There was no question of driving non-Adivasis out of the area as it was being canvassed by certain political parties. He termed this as mischievous and baseless.

Earlier, pressing concern over the agitation in the north-eastern region, the parties urged the Centre to take immediate steps to solve the problem through negotiations. Supporting the agitators, the party felt that they were fighting for their identity. The party has urged the Government to withdraw the repressive measures in the region and it has requested the agitators to suspend their movement to solve the foreign national problem.

CRO: 6270

'TIMES OF INDIA' ON ZIA UL HAQ PLANS TO EXPAND PAKISTAN ARMY

BK050335 Delhi THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Gen Zia's Stratagem"]

[Text] It will be some time before the full implications of General Zia Ul Haq's plans to expand the already oversized Pakistani army unfold themselves. But it is clear beyond doubt that his talk of raising a massive Chinese-type "people's army" in which the present 430,000-strong armed forces would have a "specialised role" (whatever it might mean) is nothing but a smokescreen for his real intentions. The present Pakistani army, with its Sandhurst syndrome and insatiable appetite for political power, is not only the sole power base of the military Junta, headed by Gen Zia, it is also perhaps the only instrument left in Pakistan to preserve its fragile unity. He is unlikely to do anything therefore that might undermine the position of the army in its present form or create within it disaffection against him. He might have persuaded himself to take such a grave risk and to organize in the name of a people's army a praetorian guard for himself--after all the late Mr Bhutto had created the now disbanded federal security force for precisely the same purpose--if the general were facing opposition from his peers within the army. But that is not so. On the contrary, last year he skillfully eased out or consolidated his potential rivals and appointed lieutenant-generals of his own choice as corps commanders. It is no mere coincidence that the Multan-based corps, which controls the armoured division at Kharian, is headed by a close relative of Gen Zia, Lt-Gen Rahim Ud Din Khan. In his bid to give accelerated promotion to his son-in-law, the chief martial law administrator did have some trouble with the air chief. But it was smoothed over soon and Gen Zia placated the air and navy chiefs further by raising their ranks at the same time when he made Lt-Gen Iqbal and Lt-Gen Saeed Khan full, four-star generals.

Moreover, Gen Zia is not such a fool as to overlook the possibility (?) that despite the most careful screening of the recruit he might order, a Chinese-type people's army might easily be infiltrated by Mr Bhutto's Pakistan people's party and this can spell his doom. Indeed, by a remarkable coincidence, Gen Zia ordered the exhumation from Punjab of Mr Bhutto's widow

and daughter on the very day he made his plan to expand the army public. It is clear therefore that the so-called plan for a massive people's army is but a camouflage for some other sinister designs that are bound to become apparent before long. In the first place, what he is planning is a straight forward expansion of the armed forces and its re-equipment with latest weaponry. The key to this lies in his statement that while he would make the present army a part of the Chinese-style force, he would also raise a "smaller and far better standing military force than at present." What a dissimulation this is for simply adding more divisions to the existing army and getting for it better tanks, artillery guns, missiles and so on; and what a mockery it makes of the Pakistani propaganda ploy about asking the military commanders of the two sides to sit down to decide the levels of armed forces that the two countries should maintain.

Since there has been a 70 percent increase in Pakistan's armed forces during the nine years after the Bangladesh war, a further substantial expansion cannot but be a cause for grave concern to this country. But what makes Gen Zia's latest plans vastly more ominous is that the talk of a people's army may well be a cover for the kind of formations that General Akhtar Hussain Malik poured into Jammu and Kashmir in 1965 under "operation Gibraltar." The recent diabolical deeds of anti-national and pro-Pakistani elements in the valley could well have delighted the Pakistani military Junta. Its present sentiment towards this country and Mrs Gandhi's government is best illustrated by the campaign of hatred and calumny that the foreign office in Islamabad and the rigidly-controlled Pakistani media have unleashed on the subject of the communal riots in Moradabad and some other Indian cities. When during the Janata regime much worse communal riots occurred at Aligarh and Jamshedpur Gen Zia had refused to comment on these on the sensible ground that this would amount to interference in India's internal affairs. Why is there a 180-degree change in policy now and a brazen attempt by the Zia regime deliberately to add fuel to the fire the government and people of this country are trying their best to localise and put out?

Apologists of Gen Zia, of whom there is no dearth in this country, may object that the foregoing is perhaps too harsh an assessment of the intentions of the military regime in Islamabad. They are likely to argue that Pakistan does not have the money to undertake a sizable expansion of its armed forces. This is nonsense in view of the irrefutable fact that the Saudi royal family is buying the services of Pakistani troops for its own protection for nothing less than a billion dollars a year. Indeed, more funds may be poured into Pakistani coffers by those who have a vital stake in promoting and preserving the Riyadh-Islamabad nexus. Another red-herring is being drawn across the trail by those who say that Pakistani rearmament is necessary because of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Gen Zia himself has repeatedly stated that he has no intention to take on the red army and that having been compelled to reside in the sea, he must "learn to live with the whales." The plain truth is that whatever military preparations he is now making are directed primarily against this country because only by whipping up an anti-India hysteria can he hope to maintain his utterly unpopular government in power.

Those inclined to argue that having learnt their lesson in 1965, the Pakistanis are unlikely to repeat the same mistake in Kashmir will be well advised to read Air Marshal Asghar Khan's First Demand and the various Pakistani and foreign criticisms of General Yahya Khan. The aim and side-effects of these is that if only Field-Marshal Ayub Khan had not made the mistake of replacing Gen Malik by his protégé, Yahya, the 1965 infiltration into Kashmir would have served their intended purpose. To draw attention to all this is not to argue that an armed conflict is easy but to stress that Pakistani intentions need to be watched with the utmost care.

1966 2/27/66

COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS WITH JAPAN ANALYZED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Jul 80 p 8

[Article by V. K. Garg, assistant economic adviser, Indian Investment Center, New Delhi: "Indo-Japanese Collaborations in India"]

[Text] During the last 25 years India has had a number of successful collaboration agreements with Japanese firms. These collaborations were in the diverse fields of industry covering some 40 main product groups. Japan is the fourth largest collaborator with Indian industry. Indo-Japanese collaborations range from a small transistor tuner to complex TV transmission equipment in the field of electronics and from small wire rods to special steels, hydraulic machines, textiles, machinery in the engineering goods and industrial machinery sector.

A large number of Indian units, impressed by the operation of collaboration agreement, have later on diversified in the related fields and subsequently had more collaboration agreements with Japanese firms. There are at least 20 such firms which have two to five agreements each with Japanese collaborators. Electric Construction and Equipment Company alone has 10 collaboration agreements with Japanese firms in industries like caustic soda, fertilizers and needle bearings. Important among such Indian companies are Transformer and Electrical Kerala Ltd., Star Textile Engineering Ltd., Universal Cables Ltd., and Aluminium Industries Limited.

These collaboration agreements are not confined to the private sector alone. They are an abundant phenomenon in public sector units as well. However, there is one point of difference between the public and private sector collaborations. In the public sector, the collaboration is purely technical, whereas in the case of the private sector collaboration could be both technical and technical-cum-financial collaboration. Some of India's prestigious public sector units having collaborations with Japanese units are Hindustan Machine Tools, Bharat Electronics, Bharat Pumps and Compressor Ltd., Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Hindustan Cables Ltd., Indian-Petro-Chemical Ltd., etc. within the public sector, even some of the State Government Industrial Development Corporations have technical collaborations with Japanese units. Important among them are: State

Industrial Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Punjab. Hyderabad Alloyin Metals, an undertaking of the Andhra Pradesh Government, has recently entered into a collaboration with Hattori-Seiko Group of Japan for the manufacture of wrist watches in India.

India has (as on March 31, 1979) about 5,800 foreign collaboration agreements covering almost 40 industrial sectors with various companies in 28 countries located in various continents of the world. Of these, 503 collaborations agreements are with Japan alone.

Foreign Collaborations in India During 1957-1979

	Up to 1957	1959- 1969	1969-1979		Total	Grand Total 1957-1979
			Tech- nical	Finan- cial		
Total No of collaborations agreements	81	3,008	2,312	386	2,698	5,787
Collaborations agreements with Japan	1	266	210	26	236	503

Japanese collaborations, like other collaboration agreements, are of two types, purely technical collaboration and collaborations involving technical and financial participation. In line with the general trend of lower proportion of agreements with financial participation, Japan too had larger number of agreements involving technical collaborations on royalty/lump sum payment of technical fee basis. An analysis of the foreign collaboration agreements during 1969-79 reveals that only 16% of the collaboration during this period involved financial participation. In the case of Japan, out of 236 collaborations agreements entered during 1969-79, 26 agreements involved financial participation. In financial terms, these 26 agreements resulted in a inflow of Rs 22 million of Japanese investment into India. This quantum of financial participation is more or less in line with the overall trend.

Major projects involving Indo-Japanese collaborations, so far on stream and which have been successful include Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation which manufactures caprolactum and nitrogenous fertilisers. Dasa Hitachi manufactures skyline overhead cranes. IIT watch unit manufactures a wide range of cheap and quality watches. Toshiba Anand Batteries and Jeep Flash Light Batteries have provided a good competition to the sole American multi-national operating in India. Transformer and Electrical Kerala has successfully competed even in global tenders. ECE manufactures a wide range of electrical products and parts. Kirloskar Limited manufactures a wide range of pneumatic equipment and is one of the established exporters in the international market. Indo Nippon Fisheries, food processing, canning-precision bearing, too are performing well.

The IIMT watch unit, established in 1960 in collaboration with Citizen Watch Company of Japan, has mothered 10 assembly units and 14 more are to come up as soon as the 2-million watch factory at Tumkur goes into full production. IIMT is subcontracting the assembly work to social welfare institutions to provide job for disabled women spread over a large area in the vicinity of the mother factory. This is an example of appropriateness of Japanese technology for Indian industry.

There is a general feeling that the number of collaborations involving financial participation between India and Japan has been low as compared to Western European countries. The relative proportion of Indian collaborations with Japan in the total number of collaborations indicates that the share of Japan has not been lagging far behind and Japan is still the fourth largest collaborator with Indian industry. As regards Japanese financial investment in industry, a survey of 1,584 Japanese firms conducted by MITI for 1976 indicates that approximately 40% of the overseas Japanese investments are in commerce trading and services sector, while only 30% are in the manufacturing sector, and 30% in mining, forestry and fishery etc.

On Government account, an analysis of the outflow of Japanese investment to various countries reveals that India received only 2.9% of the Government level commitments while other developing Asian countries like Burma and Thailand receive 6% each. As regards assistance through the Asian Development Bank, eight countries of Asia, i.e. South Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong, Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia accounted for 86% of total direct financial assistance during the survey period i.e. 1972-74. One important feature of the Japanese financial participation is that while no doubt small in quantity it has flowed into crucial sectors like industrial transportation, power and power equipment projects which have gone a long way in helping India's industrial process.

India offers good opportunities for Japan to set up projects in India to feed the world market for their exports. Some of the advantages available to Japan in India are abundance of technical and skilled and unskilled manpower at comparatively cheap rates, large geographical area free from industrial pollution available in the country and also the attitude of the Government of India for setting up export-oriented projects. India has a positive approach towards foreign investment and collaborations though on a selective basis. Foreign collaboration and investment is welcome by India in the fields of high priority industries involving sophisticated modern technology, which Japan is capable of providing in abundance. Having a population of over 600 million people, India has the biggest internal market in the world outside China. It has a fairly well developed industrial infrastructure and most of the raw-material that may be needed.

Indian consultancy and construction organisations are increasingly participating in projects in other developing countries. Japanese firms could

associate Indian firms in the execution of such contracts obtained by them in the developing countries. This would be mutually beneficial as the Japanese and Indian technology and resources could be complementary to each other. In the field of consultancy services, India now can collaborate in a wide range of activities covering plan formulation, feasibility studies and detailed project reports, selection and evaluation of technology, process and basic engineering, plant design and detailed engineering, product construction and start-up services and post operational management consultancy services.

Such services can be provided for a number of industries such as metallurgical plants iron and steel, alumina and aluminium and non-ferrous metallurgical plants, rolling mills, foundries; (ii) [as published] process plants such as sugar, cement and chemicals; (iii) pulp, paper and other forest based industries; (iv) textiles and synthetic fibres; (v) agricultural input plants; (vi) food processing industries; (vii) engineering and capital goods industries; (viii) oil refineries and petro-chemicals. Apart from the industrial project engineering services, Indian consultancy services are also available for the entire range of infrastructure such as power generation, transmission and distribution, railways, roads, highways and bridges, ports, town planning and architecture, building and civil structure, dams, irrigation and flood control schemes, etc. [as published]

Collaboration between India and Japan in the above mentioned fields will improve the competitive strength of both the countries in winning contracts in the third world developing countries. Japan would contribute its advanced sophisticated technology and India would offer its highly trained engineering skill and middle level trained technicians and raw-materials. A prolonged fusion of the two would result in increasing collaboration between two countries and a direct benefit to developing countries. It would help in the fulfillment of the two countries' role in Asia.

Indian Investment Centre, with a network of four overseas offices in Düsseldorf, London, New York, Tokyo and five Regional offices located in India at Allahabad, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Calcutta and Madras serve as a focal point for foreign collaborations and joint ventures. A pioneer institution of its own kind in the field in India, it offers a package of services in the form of guidance and information to overseas investors regarding investment opportunities in India; Government's industrial and foreign investment policies, taxation laws; exchange control regulations, procedures; facilities and incentives available to the foreign investors etc. It also assists them in finding collaborators in India.

Indo-Japanese Collaborations: 1957-March 1979.

Year	Collaborations		Approve.
	Technical	Technical-cum-financial	Total
1957	--	1	1
1958	--	3	3
1959	--	9	9
1960	32	6	38
1961	35	7	42
1962	10	4	14
1963	28	4	32
1964	31	3	34
1965	25	1	26
1966	15	2	17
1967	13	8	21
1968	12	--	12
1969	16	1	17
<hr/>			
Sub-Total	217	49	266
<hr/>			
1970	12	3	15
1971	29	6	35
1972	25	2	27
1973	35	3	33
1974	24	4	28
1975	20	3	23
1976	10	--	10
1977	20	--	20
1978	25	3	28
1979	12	--	12
<hr/>			
Grand Total	429	73	502

One collaboration agreement was prior to 1957.

CSD: 4220

EXPERT URGES INDUSTRY LIAISON WITH DEFENSE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

AHMEDNAGAR, July 5.

A CLOSER interaction between the industry and the ministry of defence for the development and production of major defence systems and sub-systems is the need of the hour. Dr. Raja Ramanna, scientific adviser to the defence ministry and secretary of the research development department of the defence ministry, said here yesterday.

The private sector has built up considerable infrastructure and has made good progress in developing indigenous research and development, he added.

Dr. Ramanna was inaugurating India's first modern automobile testing ground at the Vehicle Research and Development Establishment (VRDE) complex at Arangan, eight k.m. from here.

The need for setting up such a comprehensive automotive testing facility was felt for long in the country. After giving considerable thought, the government of India sanctioned this project costing Rs. 2.5 crore, he said.

The basic purpose of this proving ground is to test the various types of automotive vehicles and automotive components for their quality, reliability and performance. The vehicles to be tested include mopeds, scooters, three wheelers, cars, buses, trucks and off the road vehicles. Hence, this proving ground facility is intended to be used for testing not only vehicles for the three wings of the armed forces but those belonging to establishments under the ministry of industry as well.

Dr. Ramanna said in the field of research and development, there should be no overlapping of interests as the country could ill-afford the high cost. Development of wheeled vehicles was one such area of study, he added.

USE OF RESOURCES

"It was my firm belief that in this particular area, an optimum use of resources could be ensured only if the development of defence vehicles went hand in hand with that of commercial vehicles, he said.

This required an equation to be established between the VRDE and the automotive industry to avoid duplication of research effort and to ensure optimum exploitation of the knowledge and material resources available in the country. The establishment of VRDE automotive test tracks was a major step in this direction, he added.

In foreign countries, he said, defence development and production were undertaken in close cooperation with the private sector. Development of armaments, aircraft and other sophisticated weapon systems involving new technology were taken up by the private sector which built strong research and development capabilities. An important aspect in defence requirement was the fast rate of obsolescence of technology involved in major weapon systems. As the technology advanced, its application to defence led to decline in some programmes while others got accelerated, he said.

Earlier, a seminar on "VRDE trial tracks and their utilisation by industry and other agencies" was held. Nearly 120 delegates from commercial and defence sectors attended.

Mr. C. S. Kirtlikar, a noted industrialist, said the testing track facility would prove to be a great asset to the country. It was most modern and sophisticated and second to none in the world, he said.

Inaugurating the seminar, Dr. Ramanna hoped the industry would rise to the occasion as it did in the field of electronics.

SECRET MIZO PACT WITH BANGLADESH REPORTED

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Shillong, July 5.--The Mizo National Front had a secret understanding with Bangladesh virtually permitting them unfettered movement over a large chunk of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, according to a top MNF leader, now overground and doing business.

Roving underground bands were forbidden from crossing the Sangu on the west. They were told to keep short of the river. The underground sanctuary of the jungle covered roughly an area bounded by the Sangu on the west and Mizoram on the east, stretching south beyond Parvah and extending north close to Demagiri. There is an Army cantonment at Ruma Bazar, as some call it.

The former MNF leaders admit having had easy access to the town and could have bought arms from gun runners. Upstream of Ruma were important landmarks like Banderban and Dohazari on the railway route south towards Cox's Bazar.

The MNF sanctuary acted as buffer between the Chakma area and Dacca's actual line of control. The Chakmas of the hill tracts are fighting for survival. Their armed wing is called Shanti Bahini.

New Delhi and Aizawl are perturbed over the influx of Chakmas across the international border into the Union territory. Chakmas in Mizoram have a district council but their leaders complain of official neglect, even callousness.

The settlement of Muslims in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is a factor in the exploitation and destruction of an ethnic group. The explosion in Bangladesh may be a reason for "colonizing" the tracts. It could also imply a long-term objective.

The contiguous Arakan Hills is another area defying Rangoon. The inhabitants are striving for a Muslim State with the support of the pro-Beijing

Burmese Communist Party (White Flag). The MNF had their headquarters there but shifted later to the Chittagong Hill Tracts close to Parvah south of Tulpang. At the south-eastern extremity of Mizoram is a high mountain range known as Pathian Tlang' ideal for sheltering insurgents and setting up operational bases.

The former underground leader recalled that two Tripura tribals got in touch with the MNF leaders in the Chi-tagong Hill Tracts in 1968-69 and sought training for their men. The MNF carried out a "reconnaissance" on areas bordering Tripura. About 100 Tripuris were given an elementary course in handling weapons. The MNF was evidently checking their bona fides. They extended training facilities to them up to 1970-71, satisfied with the credentials of the would-be insurgents. In fact a detachment of Tripuris operated with the MNF.

The creation of Bangladesh changed the situation overnight. The MNF shifted their headquarters further east in the Arakans. Mr Laldenga and his family were escorted to Rangoon via Rangamati and Akyab, and flown to Karachi. Raids on isolated bazars, including an attack on a dam in the early seventies, were attributed solely to the MNF. The involvement of Tripura extremists were neither understood correctly nor assessed.

The Emergency and the much-publicized agreement with Mr Laldenga in New Delhi on July 1, 1976, kept the MNF dormant. Differences within the underground coupled, with the exit of their Army chief Blakchunga and senior commanders, surfaced in mid-1977. Mr Laldenga's leadership was threatened and he lost much of his charisma.

The Tripura extremists were noticeably subdued during those uncertain years. In any case little was known of their secret activities. Either in late 1977 or early 1978, the Tripuris, possibly the Upajati, sent feelers to the "Chao" battalion, said to be pro-Laldenga. The battalion, though lacking in strength operated from bases in the Sajek range which runs south of the Jampui hills of Tripura and is predominantly Mizo inhabited. The shaping of the Tripura tribals into well-knit armed groups of insurgents was achieved presumably in the crucial years beginning 1978.

CSO: 4220

RELATIONS, PROBLEMS WITH EEC ANALYZED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

DOWNS:

INDIA and the EEC have been engaged in a quiet tug of war since May last year, with the Nine insisting on investment protection guarantees being incorporated into the new commercial and economic cooperation agreement to be signed soon.

The accord will replace the 1974 Indo-EEC commercial co-operation agreement, which expired on 31 March last year and has been extended until the new one comes into force. The principal feature of the old agreement was the establishment of a joint commission to examine difficulties affecting India's trade with the Community and to propose measures to facilitate and promote it.

The new accord will go far beyond covering trade and provide for cooperation in industrial, scientific and technological fields, with particular stress on coal and steel. It is also expected to give a fillip to joint ventures in third countries. A joint co-operation committee to be set up under the agreement will decide

ways and means of promoting transfer of technology and capital to India.

Negotiations for the expanded agreement got off the ground in December 1978. Until June last year, India and the EEC Commission had agreed on all issues except those concerning European private investments in India. The Commission asked for appropriate guarantees protecting foreign capital, and cited as model the 1984 Indo-West German capital protection agreement.

India, however, rejected the plan, stating that the Constitution provided sufficient safeguards. The Indo-FRG agreement, New Delhi admitted, had been a mistake and in any case Parliament had not approved of it.

In the meantime, a compromise would appear to have been obtained during the EEC Commission president Roy Jenkins' visit to India early in May. The compromise is understood to envisage two separate declarations by India and the Commission to be annexed to the agree-

ment. The Nine will emphasise the need to improve investment climate and India would refer to the constitutional safeguards for foreign capital in the country.

As far as investment climate in India is concerned, this reporter has yet to come across a West European businessman who has no complaints. Even the liberalised import policy for 1980-81, announced by Commerce Minister Francis Mulkarjee in mid-April does not meet the expectations abroad.

Asked whether the foreigner expected New Delhi to "open up the womb" of its economy completely, a West German businessman recently said: "No, but you have a jungle of rules and regulations which drive away a potential investor".

This jungle has, in fact, been the subject of deliberations in the two rounds of sessions the Indo-FRG Ad hoc Commission has had since its inception over three years ago. The Indian side, however, has been at pains to emphasise the "communication and credibility" gaps. Im-

filled are the ignorance of the foreigner about liberalized import policy and, at the same time, the lack of information about India's industrial potential.

The gap is expected to be narrowed as a result of the proposed visit in mid-November of a delegation of small and medium entrepreneurs to India. A month later, the Aid for Commerce Commission is expected to meet to discuss ways and means of overcoming difficulties identified by businessmen visiting India. The decision to revive the Commission was taken during External Affairs Minister Morarji Das's visit to Bonn this March.

Whatever the reasons advanced to justify the stagnation of West German investments in India—around DM 175-178 million for the past several years—the fact is that India is in no way comparable either to the ASEAN countries or to Brazil with which the EEC signed agreements recently.

The level of industrial development and the growth of its private and technical manpower is at a much higher level. As

a high-ranking Indian official pointed out in this reporter's reports, this level might not suffice if the domestic market was broad enough to cover all sections of society. However, this is not the case and India is forced to export.

Considering that the competition to export also extends to the manufacturer to the latest developments, the best way for India to make use of its potential too is to enter into third country ventures.

Once the new Indo-EEC agreement comes into force, its relevance to the conditions in India will then depend on the extent to which it helps the transfer of technology by way of joint projects and third country ventures. For the time being, however, no picture does not appear to be that rosy.

A recent Indo-EEC seminar in Rotterdam on the occasion of the Indian Industrial Fair, indicated that a large number of deals would need to be bridged before Indo-EEC joint ventures in third countries get up steam.—SPA.

FACTORS PROMOTING UTTARAKHAND MOVEMENT ANALYZED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 10 Jul 60 pp 1, 7

[Article by Sumanta Sen: "Tension Over Uttarakhand Movement"]

[Text]

THE revival of the demand for a separate Uttarakhand State could not have been better timed. Coming, as it does, in the wake of the agitation against "foreigners" in Assam and Tripura, the Uttarakhand slogan has generated considerable fear among large sections of "Bhail"s or Bengalis who have settled in Coorg, Bhojpur, Jharkhand and the foothills of the Himalayas in the adjoining district from elsewhere and who, therefore, are being branded as outsiders despite the fact that they have been living in these places for generations.

The fear of being attacked personally even though in specific incidents of assault has been reported so far. There are widespread rumours. At a village in the Nainital area a group of villagers stayed awake throughout the night, after reports reached them that a number of British had been spending of a nearby forest, armed with knives, arrows and spears. It later transpired that the British were in search of rebels. The fact that non-Bhails should have been so moved by a regular practice of British and one with which they are well acquainted is sufficient indication of the panic prevailing in the districts.

This sense of fear and tension can be very useful to leaders of both the Uttarakhand Movement and Amta Bengali, the latter trying to rouse the Bengalis against others. Aware that any little incident can spark off communal trouble, the administration is trying to quell the tension by every means. But whether it will take any other form is considerably uncertain.

The movement for a separate Uttarakhand is still being conducted largely as an underground operation. Its leaders hold group meetings in the villages at night, telling the Bhailians that the time has come for them to fight for

their own State. Those who attend the meetings are almost all middle class Bhailian, dreaming of the day when the land they have lost would be restored to them.

Radhwan Mallik is one of the leaders of the Uttarakhand movement based in Maynagar. Once a well-known journalist, he now lives in such circumstances having sold over the years the major portion of his land to maintain his family and pursue a political career which is not much to write home about. A former Praja Socialist Party man, he left the party and has since been trying with the Uttarakhand slogan except at times when the situation demands that he adopt a different posture. Thus, during the parliamentary election he contested for a village purchased over to an independent candidate and was against his KAP opponent by drawing the support of the Congress.

Today Mallik feels he must have his land back and the "Bhail"s to whom he had sold his property, must be thrown out. There are others who share his feeling, people who sell, not perhaps without a certain amount of jealousy "outsiders" growing too strong on land which they themselves had neglected. Even going by nature, the Bhailian landlords had never bothered to exploit the potentiality of their land.

Left to such people alone, the movement would not have been more than a ripple. Its weakness is inherent in the fact that the poorer sections of the Bhailian community, the sharecroppers and landless labourers, have so far paid little attention to the slogan, leaving the leaders to look for trouble in the tea gardens and disgruntled elements to build up the movement. It is however, doubtful to what extent these people will agree to make a common cause with the Bhailian gentry.

But others have joined in, though not always openly to satisfy interests which in the long run may have nothing to do with the main slogan itself. The Congress (I) says it is opposed to the slogan, but there are instances of party leaders in Jaisaiguri and Cooch Behar supporting the movement. Admitting this, a leading Congress (I) member in Cooch Behar district said, "Communal slogans can easily run across party lines". It is clear that

a section of the party in the two districts views the movement as a good opportunity to stir up trouble, particularly as the Raihanchi land-owning section had been a traditional supporter of the party.

Again, in Cooch Behar district the Scheduled Caste have formed an association to fight for their demands. Its leaders feel they are being neglected. The association maintains it has nothing to do with the Uttarakhand movement but it is common knowledge that there are close links between the two.

Their claim that they are being neglected is not, however, borne out by official figures. About 11,000 of the 11,400 chowkassers enlisted under the Operation Barga belong to the Scheduled Caste, whose members also hold 25% of Government jobs in Cooch Behar though only 12.5% of jobs have to be kept reserved for them. Recently 50 policemen were recruited, of whom 44 came from Scheduled

Caste families

The Uttarakhand movement has not merely been revived in the wake of the Assam agitation. It enjoys other similarities with the far more serious disturbances across the border. As the 'Rahitya Sabha' had been one of the principal inspirations for the movement in Assam so are newly formed cultural associations lending support to the slogan in North Bengal. The involvement of intellectuals is always considered dangerous as apart from lending some respectability to the movement they may also provide the links with more powerful agencies than are immediately noticed.

As things stand today, the Uttarakhand Movement has provided an excellent platform for diverse elements to come together for the common purpose of creating disturbances from which they expect to gain politically if the Congress (I)'s sole purpose is to see the State Ministry ousted, the cultural organizations recently formed appear to be interested in seeing North Bengal engulfed by the ferment in the North-East.

Even if the real leaders of the Uttarakhand Movement know they are being used as pawns in a game which holds out no promise for them, they cannot help it as on their own they cannot even launch a movement, let alone sustain it.

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION NOTED IN ANDAMANS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 10 Jul 60 pp 1, 7

[Article by Mihir Mukherjee: "'Andamans Still a Penal Colony'"]

[Text]

PORT BLAIR, July 9.—The placid atmosphere and the impression of easy-going life in the island territory of Andaman and Nicobar, the "Emerald in the deep blue", is misleading. There is a deep undercurrent of dissatisfaction, resentment and tension among the people.

Such disaffection of people against officials will be hard to find anywhere in India. All the political parties and all sections of people, including employees in different Government offices are critical about the administration. The local papers are crisscrossed with reports of high-handed behaviour of officials, misuse of power and corruption. Though no overt activity of extremists has been noticed so far in the islands it is common knowledge here that the Naxalites are well organized in the labour front.

People allege that the administration is run in a manner as if the island is still a penal settlement. Bureaucratic reign supreme and the basic norms of democratic functioning are ignored. There is virtually no link between the people and the administration. They have no way to bring to the notice of the authorities their grievances except by writing to Delhi.

The present Chief Commissioner, after counting office a year ago, set aside an hour in the morning every day for meeting the local people. But after some time he discontinued the practice.

A common joke about officials, who generally come on a three-year deputation, is that they spend the first year "right seeing", the second year settling down and the third collecting souvenirs. And there are many souvenirs to be collected, from shells and corals to furniture made of costly teak-wood. Old residents of the islands say, "Our officers lead the life of the old Britishers. They arrive with a box or two but leave with more than a dozen."

Leaders of the three major political parties—the Congress (I), the DMK and the CPI (M)—in the island demand that there should be a democratic setup in the Union Territory. They know that Delhi will never agree to any suggestion on a legislature with elected representatives but they argue that some way should be devised to ensure participation of the local people in the administration. They refer to the promise of setting up a Pradesh Council for the islands by the previous Janata Government. The present Government in Delhi had also agreed to set up such a Council some months ago, but nothing so far has materialised.

There is no gainsaying the fact that something should immediately be done to rid the islanders of their sense of isolation and alienation from the mainland. Despite the annual expenditure of Rs 50 crores by the Union Government for the Andaman and Nicobar

islands, which yields a meagre revenue of Rs 4 crores, many people here feel that they are being exploited by the mainlanders. The only way to neutralise such sentiments is to involve people in the administration.

One listens to so many complaints and allegations here. There are complaints about delay in payment under food-for-work programme, about the sale of timber to private parties, sale and distribution of the catch of costly prawn and lobsters, misuse of official vehicles, recruitment of teachers, allotment of plots and expenses claimed to have been incurred on tribal settlement.

The relationship between the local Press and the administration is one of mutual distrust. The local papers are denied all information and they are never invited to any official function. When the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences held its seminar in Port Blair in December, 1978, the local Press was not invited. The weekly, Light of Andamans, commented at that time that this was understandable considering the Chief Commissioner's known apathy, if not contempt, for the local Press.

The same weekly reported in its issue of June 1 about the use of a Government boat "Sagar Duta" for a pleasure cruise to an island in the same issue, the weekly referred to an incident when a jeep with a number of deer shot ill-

ged) was stopped by a forest guard at Jorhat. As some senior officials were travelling in the jeep, it was released. Deer hunting is now prohibited in the islands.

The Chief Commissioner's luxury canoe, *Vermagh*, which is not to be used for any purpose, not even for carrying ration or picking up a victim, patent from a distant island, was allegedly used by a senior police officer for a pleasure cruise on the pretext of dispatching some food articles to an island two weeks ago. None of the reports has ever been corroborated by the administration. The explanation given by the Information Secretary is that the local press is engaged in "yellow journalism".

This reporter also had a taste of the official attitude during his latest stay at Port Blair. There was great reluctance among the officials to supply information and greater reluctance to take any member of the press or public to tribal settlements where a lot of development is claimed to have been achieved. Asked why this was so, the Information Secretary replied: "We have not invited you. It is difficult to elicit from official sources information or even answers to allegations."

Such attitudes are inevitable, it is said, because of the vast powers vested by the bureaucracy. Almost every aspect of life here is controlled by police. The police transport in Port Blair is under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Deputy Superintendant of Police functions as an administrative officer in the Marine Department.

It is perhaps the only place where the administration brings out a daily—the *Daily Telegraph*—a practice continued from the British days.

It is alleged that teachers had been appointed in the past, who had furnished bogus certificates, by the Director of Education from the mainland, though there were many unemployed educated youth

in the islands.

The inter-island ferry service is in a mess. Every week, a large number of passengers are not allowed to board the vessels because of overloading. But nothing concrete is being done in this respect. A dredger has stayed at Port Blair and a coastal trawler scheduled to be delivered in 1976 is yet to arrive. His remains brought in the port of his sister—Kochi—Gowal, Karmada, Samit, Chital and Chithara—have allegedly been found to be defective.

People living in the far-flung islands of Car Nicobar and Campbell may suffer from shortage of essential commodities and medicine. The supply to these is irregular. Even farmers in the nearby islands of Neil and Havelock find it difficult to transport their produce to Port Blair where there is great demand for vegetables. Farmers work in the fields with their produce for days together in expectation, sometimes, they throw the vegetables into the sea.

The islands' economy, that even, prohibits development of the territory has not been possible because with every new Chief Commissioner, planning and development are given a new twist.

Once there was an agricultural farm in Port Blair, which met to certain extent the local demand for vegetables, a very costly farm in the capital. But a Chief Commissioner decided to close the farm and use the plots for construction of officers' quarters.

The Andaman and Nicobar islands, with all their ocean beauty and scope for development of water sports in its innumerable lagoons, can be converted into a tourist's paradise. But there is little evidence that any such effort is being made. In early July, the occupants of the tourist home here had to go without bath for two days since there was no water. Water supply was resumed only when the matter was referred to higher quarters in the Public Works Department.

PATEL PANEL WANTS TIGHTENING OF GOLD CONTROL

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] New Delhi, June 29 (PTI): The I. G. Patel committee has called for a tightening of gold control with legislation to fix ceiling on individual and family jewellery holdings and a ban on making of ornaments of 22 carats.

The committee, which was set up by the Janata government to review the gold sales policy, after suspension of the 1978 gold auctions, said it was "sensible" to have stopped them. Gold should not be treated like a commodity whose demand government should step in to meet, it said.

But the report, not made public by the care-taker Charan Singh government to which it was submitted last year and recently placed in the Parliament library, will be in suspense until the new government's one-man inquiry into gold auctions is completed. Mr. K. R. Puri, a former governor of RBI, is making this inquiry and is to submit his report before September 1, 1980.

Mr. Puri will seek to find out whether policies and procedures underlying the auctions adequately safeguarded "public interest" and whether there was any "abuse". About 13 tonnes of gold were auctioned from the government's non-monetary gold holdings (out of the confiscated yellow metal) to fetch the exchequer Rs. 36.5 crores in 1978.

The Patel committee, however, notes that a renewed attempt at effective gold control with reintroduction of 18-or 14-carat gold jewellery must be "politically feasible" and that the interests of the goldsmiths would have to be taken care of.

Meanwhile, it urges effective preventive measures to check smuggling of gold and continued accent on all measures to inhibit the demand for this precious commodity. The committee has also not favoured the issue of gold bonds.

Help to Goldsmiths

The committee has urged government to direct the banking system to devise schemes for providing financial assistance to goldsmiths at concessional rates of interest, if necessary, to buy new tools and instruments that would be required to work on harder alloys. It, however, emphasised that refineries should not produce anything other than 18 or 14 carat gold bars. Conversion of existing 22 carat jewellery into new ornaments of same carat should also be strictly regulated.

The committee is also in favour of putting a ceiling of two kilograms for individuals and four kg. per family on possession of jewellery. The gold control act does not prescribe a limit on holding of jewellery but merely stipulates that jewellery in excess of 2000 grams for individuals and 4000 grams for a family should be declared. According to the committee only 10,102 families made declarations of excess holdings and the quantity declared was 14,169 tonnes till December, 1977.

The committee was also not in favour of resuming the gold auctions which began in May 1978 and were discontinued in October the same year.

The committee was also not in favour of exporting gold from India if international prices rose sharply. If pressures were generated for export of private gold, government or the Reserve Bank should purchase the gold offered and add to its official reserves. If feasible, the possibility of some imports of gold for adding to official reserves must be constantly kept in mind.

CBO: 4220

ENVOY SAYS WEST ASIA NOT BIASED AGAINST INDIANS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Jun 80 p 13

[Text] Madras, June 29 (PTI).

Reports about deportation of Indians from West Asian countries appearing in the Indian press are highly exaggerated. In fact, there is tremendous goodwill for India in these countries, according to Mr. Lalit Mansingh, Indian ambassador in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

In an interview, Mr. Mansingh, who is currently on a study tour of the oil installations and oil producing centres in the country, said a new significant development was that Indians were increasingly taking up higher positions as management experts, technical advisers, consultants and skilled personnel.

He said these countries were enforcing immigration laws as any other countries in the world, including India. The important fact to note was that there was no discrimination whatsoever against Indians.

If anything, Indians were being shown leniency in every way and they were helped to stay on, if there was any way to do so, by the authorities, Mr. Mansingh said.

The envoy said action had always been taken by the immigration authorities against illegal immigrants who did not have valid passports and other documents, or those who had overstayed. In the case of Indians, if the authorities were satisfied that there was job assurance, they were allowed to continue.

Job Opportunities

He said what had happened in these countries was that the building construction activities had reached a saturation point and had slowed down since 1979, resulting in consequent shrinkage of job opportunities. This had resulted in a marginal decrease in the flow of immigrants into these countries from India.

Mr. Mansingh said, unlike other countries, India had the advantage of cultural and trade ties with the West Asian countries, which had in fact been India's "backyard", going back to a couple of thousand years.

Indians in West Asia also indentified themselves with the people of the countries. [As published] This could not, for instance, be said of the Koreans, who had been more successful than Indians in seizing economic opportunities in the region.

He said Koreans, because of their better organisation and more flexible domestic policies, were more successful than Indians. But, they kept aloof and got even their food requirements from Korea and this had alienated them from the local people.

Mr. Mansingh said a new chapter in Indo-Arab cooperation had been opened with the signing of an agreement between the Abu Dhabi national oil company (ADNOC) and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) in the last week of May.

Under the agreement, the ONGC would undertake geological and geophysical survey for oil prospecting in the UAE and also provide skilled personnel, thus sharing the activities of the ADNOC. This opened a new vista, which could be productive of tremendous mutual good, he added. [as published]

As an example of the Arab people's trust in Indian calibre, Mr. Mansingh pointed out that although Abu Dhabi had one of the world's most modern and sophisticated hospitals, the people there still chose to come to Bombay for treatment.

Mr. Mansingh said the Western countries, which were keenly aware of the tremendous trade potential of the West Asian markets with the new-found affluence, had deeply entrenched themselves there. England, for instance, had a trade turnover equivalent to that of its turnover in India, although the West Asia had only small fraction of India's population.

The problem faced by India in making a dent was mainly of quality, finish and delivery schedules. The oil-rich people did not mind paying a high price but wanted the best stuff available.

Mr. Mansingh said India never had a more propitious time to develop ties with the West Asian countries in a big way than the present. The recent visit of the PLO leader, Mr. Arafat, to India and Mrs. Gandhi again becoming the Prime Minister of India had boosted India's image tremendously, he added.

GODAVARI OIL PROSPECTING REPORTED COSTLY

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] New Delhi, July 6.

The oil strike by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) in the Godavari off-shore basin is considered significant but a number of factors should restrain any premature euphoria over the find.

The production is estimated at 600 barrels a day in the first exploratory well (amounting, however, to not more than 30,000 tonnes a year).

Preliminary tests are understood to have indicated that the oil found in the Godavari basin has an API gravity of about 32 to 33 degrees which makes it heavier than the Bombay High offshore oil. The "pour-point" of the oil is also understood to be much higher than the Bombay High oil which means that it solidifies more quickly.

If the off-shore area turns out to be commercially viable, the production facilities installed will require expensive crude conditioning plants to reduce its viscosity. In Bombay High the crude conditioning is being done with the help of less expensive chemical additives. The higher viscosity of the Godavari oil would also throw up some problems for transportation by tankers.

The production rate of 600 barrels a day does not make the well commercially viable. Apart from this, it is understood that even this rate of production could not be sustained and the actual production may be less, amounting to not more than 400 barrels on account of the high "draw-down" pressure at the well, resulting among other things from the greater water depth of nearly 200 metres as against 80 metres in the Bombay High.

The U.S. drilling vessel, "Fredericksburg" is now drilling a second well in the structure. It is stated that the ONGC would get far better results by drilling in the other structures seismically delineated earlier. But these structures are at greater water depths of 400 to 500 metres and the drilling is bound to be very expensive. A major problem of drilling in the Godavari basin arises out of the high speed ocean currents which will reduce the drilling season available in a year to only six months during which their speed would be less than two knots.

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARIZED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 9 Jul 80 p 14

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 7.—The vast-traitered security environment in the region, highlighted by the developments in Afghanistan, Pakistan's move to acquire nuclear weapons capability, large-scale transfer of Western military technology to China and the unsettled situation in Indochina, is underscored by the Ministry of Defence in its annual report released here today.

Describing these developments, coupled with the ever growing super Power presence in the Indian Ocean and in the neighbourhood, as "destabilising factors", the report says that the Government felt impelled to maintain maximum vigil.

It refers to the development of an Indian main battle tank (report from the Vijayanta), keeping in view the operational environment of the 80s. The report suggests, without naming it, the import of more modern tanks (Russian T 72) as an interim measure till the indigenous main battle tank is developed. The indigenous manufactured 105 mm gun was replacing the World War II vintage 82-pounder guns in a phased programme. The infantry was by and large self-sufficient in equipment.

The report says attention has been paid to the needs of the Navy and the Air Force. With regard to the Navy, it adds that during the year the twin objectives of replacement and modernisation, leading to the operational efficiency of the fleet, continued

to be the "overriding priority".

A contract has been signed for acquisition of Sea Harrier aircraft to replace the Sea Hawks on INS Vikrant. An agreement has been signed with the U. K. to obtain technical assistance in this regard.

About the Indian Air Force, the report says that deep penetration strike Jaguar aircraft have been acquired from U. K. to replace an aging fleet. It also says that more MiG helicopters are being acquired to replace older ones. Suitable transport aircraft have been selected to replace the Dakotas and Fairchild pocket aircraft. Some of these will be imported, while some will be manufactured here under license.

The report refers to the various moves made in recent months to improve relations with neighbouring countries. India has continued its efforts in relations with Pakistan. It adds: "We wish to improve our relations with China and believe that no problem, including the border question, is insurmountable, given goodwill and determination. During the year, the India-China border fortunately remained quiet".

It says both South-east and South-west Asia witnessed destabilising developments. These culminated in the events in Afghanistan. A series of steps has been initiated by the Government for improvement in such matters as pay scales and promotions for Armed forces men, which will keep their morale high.

FINANCE MINISTER: PRODUCE MORE TO CURB INFLATION

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, July 6.

The Union Finance Minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, today appealed to the industrialists to maximise production by utilisation of the concessions and incentives given in the recent Central budget.

Inaugurating the 40th annual conference of the All India Manufacturers Organisation here, the Finance Minister said he had deliberately chosen the option of less taxes and more production to combat the present inflation. It was up to them to justify the Government's expectations from them.

He said it was open to him to resort to massive taxation to control inflation. But that would have led to a considerable reduction in present liquidity.

Mr Venkataraman referred to the raising of the tax exemption limit which would release more funds for investment. He also referred to the lowering of the maximum tax limit to 66 percent.

Mr Venkataraman said one of the bottlenecks to increase production was the absence of adequate power, coal and transport. The Government was trying its best to remove it.

He said a special Cabinet committee under his chairmanship had been set up which met every week to monitor the progress in the key sectors.

He gave the assurance that many thermal power plants which had been shut down in the past for lack of coal were now functioning. Hydro-power would also improve with the onset of good monsoon. In fact many reservoirs in the country were already full.

The Finance Minister pointed out that the concessions, he had given to the small scale industries, were beyond their own expectations. They should help this sector of industry to increase production to the maximum extent.

Rural Employment Programme

He referred to the massive Rs 340 crores rural employment programme and said the Centre would share to the extent of Rs 70 crores and the States would foot the rest.

He advised the industrialists not to go in for capital intensive projects which had a long gestation period. They should opt for medium industries which would yield quick results.

Mr Venkataraman said there could be no two opinions that the public sector should improve its performance. The time had come when the public sector should generate its own resources for expansion and development. He referred to the formation of the high-power committee to undertake the review of the functioning of each major public sector undertaking.

The Finance Minister was hopeful that the national income which had shown a negative growth last year would increase by five per cent in the current year.

He called upon the industrialists to increase their export in view of the critical balance of payments position facing the country. Over Rs 5,000 crores of export earnings had to be set apart to finance the import of crude oil and petroleum products.

India's labour being cheap, the industrialists should take advantage of the inflation in the developed countries to export more.

Earlier, the AIAD President, Mr K. V. Srinivasan said the country had a wide variety of minerals and other resources but we have not perhaps exploited them to the desirable level" UNI. [as published]

CSO: 4220

INDIA

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN COALMINING SOUGHT

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Jun 80 p 11

[Text] Calcutta June 29.

The Union Government is exploring the possibility of having commercial understanding with foreign countries for mining coal in unmined fields, according to the Union Energy Minister Mr. A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhury.

Mr. Choudhury told newsmen at Calcutta airport before leaving for Delhi last night, that the proposed commercial understanding, providing for a time-bound sharing of the coal with the foreign country doing the mining, would help the Union Government to save the investment money to start such work.

Exploratory talks were now being held by the Government with some countries, including France, Rumania and Poland for having such understanding, he said.

The basis of sharing could be for five years or so. The country, which would start the mining work, would take half or some percentage of the mined coal.

Mr. Choudhury said the stepping up of coal production was necessary, because of the steep increase in domestic consumption.

The requirement of coal for thermal power generation would also go up to 45 million tonnes this year, as against 30 million tonnes last year.

No coal imports would be necessary to meet the total domestic demand, estimated at 126 million tonnes this year. This was expected to be met from the current year's targeted production of 115 million tonnes and the pithead stocks of 15 million tonnes. But increased production would be needed to avoid imports to meet the rising requirements of next year and onwards, he said.--UNI.

CSO: 4220

OFFICIAL STUDY NOTES DECREASE IN FOREIGN FIRMS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN In English 8 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, July 6.--Two hundred and thirteen foreign companies have closed down their operations in India since 1974-75, taking the number of such firms to 358. But their collective assets have registered an appreciable increase, an official study points out.

The assets of 434 foreign firms were Rs 1,790.4 crores in 1973-74. These have increased to Rs 2,401.4 crores even though the number of foreign companies now functioning is 358.

The companies wound up mainly because of the operation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, which requires all foreign firms to dilute their equity holdings to 40% and to Indianize their ownership except in the case of high-technology and export-oriented units. Pure trading companies are required to wind up. Rather than comply with the provisions of the Act, many foreign units preferred to close down.

The decline in the number of such companies was most pronounced in the case of British companies, which came down from 319 in 1973-74 to 189 in 1978-79. During the same period, the number of American companies declined by 24, West German by seven, Swiss by six and Japanese by four.

All fields of industrial activity were affected though insurance suffered the most, because of nationalization of general insurance in 1973 which reduced the number of companies operating in this area from 55 to just five. The number of processing and manufacturing firms fell from 82 in 1973-74 to 47 in 1978-79.

Though the assets of the foreign firms operating in India have increased--mainly because they were allowed to expand after complying with the provisions of the Act--their profits have gone down sharply. This is presumably because they have to operate in areas where it is not easy to make high profits.

The turnover of all the foreign companies has dropped sharply. From a turnover of Rs 1,291.6 crores in 1973-74, the figure plunged to just Rs 518.7 crores in 1978-79.

Foreign companies engaged in tea plantation and drug and pharmaceutical industries earned higher profits. The profit ratio to those companies engaged in the tea industry when worked out in relation to their assets was 10.72 and in relation to turnover was 123 in 1978-79.

(cont) 4270

COMMERCE MINISTRY ISSUES REPORT FOR 1979-80

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] The year 1979-80 marked a sharp fall in the country's foreign trade, leaving an adverse trade balance of Rs 2,233 crores, according to the annual review of the Ministry of Commerce.

Unless "bold and quick decisions" are taken immediately, the report warns, the years ahead are likely to witness growing trade deficits and an era of increasing foreign exchange difficulties.

It is not indicated what these measures might be, but the report does mention "special policy measures" initiated during the year to generate larger export surpluses and accelerate the growth of exports.

These include emphasis of diversification of the export basket and stress on nontraditional goods and markets, strengthening of and enlarging the productive base of important export items both in the agricultural and industrial sectors, and the widening of the scope and liberalisation of terms and conditions for setting up of joint Indian ventures abroad.

The aggregate exports (including re-exports) during the year are provisionally placed at Rs 5998.64 crores, 8.2 percent higher than the previous year. The aggregate imports reached the level of Rs 8231.32 crores during 1979-80, marking an increase of 24.6 percent over the preceding year.

The foreign trade deficit, which stood at Rs 621 crores in 1977-78, rose to Rs 1088 crores the following year, and crossed Rs 2233 crores in 1979-80 due to heavier imports, the review points out.

During the last three years, exports grew at the rate of six per cent annually as against 27 per cent in the earlier three years.

While the report acknowledges that the sluggish growth in exports is due to both international and domestic causes, it says, constraints came in the way of "generally the domestic capacity constraints came in the way of higher exports growth."

The constraints mentioned are production problems due to industrial unrest, power shortages, railway and other transport difficulties with respect to industries like coal, steel, basic materials etc.

The international factors identified are protectionist policies resorted to by the West, quota restrictions imposed by them, appreciation in the value of the Indian rupee vis-a-vis the US dollar, slackening the tempo of construction and development activities in the oil-rich West Asia markets, and the fall in international prices of major Indian export items like tea, coffee and tobacco.

CSO: 4220

STATES, CENTER AGREE ON WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 8 Jul 80 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI. July 8 — A Rs 50,000-crore scheme to increase the irrigation potential, mainly by transfer of water by gravity and only in small reaches by lifts not exceeding 600 ft., has been drawn up after discussions between the Centre and States.

Called the "National perspective for water resources development", the scheme involves a coordinated approach to utilisation of water resources for various objectives—irrigation, hydro-power generation, flood control, navigation and environmental preservation.

Formulated by the Irrigation Ministry and experts of the Central Water Commission, the scheme envisages construction of as many storage dams as possible to conserve waters of the country's rivers as well as to minimise flood damage and transfer them to drought-prone and under-developed areas.

The project needs no foreign help and replaces the "garland canal scheme" which would have cost Rs 15 million crores.

It comprises two major components. The first is the Himalayan rivers development which envisages construction of storage reservoirs on the Ganga and Brahmaputra and their principal tributaries in India and Nepal along with

inter-linking canal systems to transfer the surplus flow of the eastern tributaries of the Ganga to the west basins linking the Brahmaputra with the Ganga.

Apart from providing irrigation facilities in an additional area of 15 million hectares and ensuring generation of 20 million KW of tidal power, the scheme will pass flood control measures in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. It will benefit not only the States in the basin but Nepal, Bangladesh as well as the northern and western States. Its implementation depends on the cooperation of Bangladesh and Nepal.

The second component is the peninsular rivers development which is divided into four parts. The first part envisages transfer of surplus waters of the Mahanadi and the Godavari to the rivers in the South, that is, the Krishna, Pennar and Cauvery.

The second part plans to build dams in Kerala to divert part of the waters of the west-flowing rivers of the State to the east. The third envisages construction of storage and linking of small rivers flowing along the west coast north of Bombay and south of Tapi. The fourth relates to linking of the southern tributaries of the Yamuna.

CSO: 4220

STATES' DISPUTE OVER GODAVARI WATERS SETTLED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 8 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, July 7.--The dispute over the Godavari waters among Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, has been settled, the Minister for Irrigation, Mr Kedar Pandey, told the Lok Sabha today.

He said the Godavari water disputes tribunal, which submitted its report in November last year, had today forwarded to the Government its further report embodying clarifications or guidance on points not originally referred to it. "With the submission of this report, the long-outstanding dispute relating to the Godavari waters has been settled," Mr Pandey told the House.

The Minister, who was making a statement to the House, said that action to publish the tribunal's decision in the official gazette was being initiated. Once this was done, the decision become final and binding on the parties to the dispute and would be given effect to by them. [as published]

He said: "The Godavari is the largest peninsular river and ranks second in the country, covering in its basin an area of 120,800 square miles which is nearly 10% of the total geographical area of the country. The tribunal's decision will now pave the way for early execution of several projects."

The three-man tribunal, constituted in April, 1969, for adjudication of the dispute between the five riparian States, was headed by Mr Justice G. S. Bachawat, a former judge of the Supreme Court.

The main features of the tribunal's award are: Various agreements entered into, from time to time, by the five States for the distribution of water of the Godavari river should all be observed and carried out by the party states.

Maharashtra has been allowed the use of all the waters of the Godavari up to the Faltham dam site, including the Pravara sub-basin and the

waters up to certain specific dam sites in the other river system flowing in the Maharashtra area. In addition, Maharashtra has also been allotted about 715 TMC in the various sub-basins for other projects and minor irrigation schemes.

Karnataka has been allotted 1,777 TMC. Madhya Pradesh has been allowed the use of all the waters in the Pranhita sub-basin up to Sandana, Amia, Dekhali, Maheshwar Intergrated projects and Sonana Salla project in the Pranhita sub-basin, all the waters in the Wainganga sub-valley up to specific projects sites and waters of other tributaries up to certain specific sites. In addition, Madhya Pradesh has been allotted 412 TMC for its various major and minor schemes in the various sub-basins in which it is interested. [as published]

Orissa has been allowed the use of all the waters of the river Indrayati up to the Upper Indrayati project site, diversion of about 90 TMC from the Indrayati sub-basin to the Mahanadi basin use of the balance waters after ensuring a quantum of 45 TMC at the Orissa-Madhya Pradesh border. In addition, it has been allowed the use of waters of the river Sabari up to the boundary between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and on other specified tributaries. Orissa has also been allocated 77 TMC for major and minor schemes in the Sabari sub-basin.

Andhra Pradesh has been allowed the use of balance water in the Godavari sub-basin downstream of Pachampad and other rivers and specified project sites. Certain specific quantities of water to be used on specific projects have been indicated. Andhra Pradesh has also been permitted to divert 85 TMC directly from the Inchampalli project.

The award provides for construction of a number of projects as joint ventures between the States. It also provides for diversion of water from the Polavaram barrage to the Krishna basin.

The decision of the tribunal gives liberty to each of the party-States to divert any part of the share of the Godavari waters allocated to it from the Godavari basin to any other basin. It also provides that nothing contained in the decision shall prevent its alteration, amendment or modification by agreement between the parties or by legislation by Parliament.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

COMMERCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES HALT TO SUGAR IMPORTS

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Jun 80 p 11

[Text] Calcutta, June 29.

The Union Commerce Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherji, has said that no further sugar imports will be made.

Mr. Mukherji told newsmen at Calcutta airport, before leaving for Delhi last night, that the landed cost price of sugar imported would be Rs. 560 per quintal. With the transport cost added to it, the distribution price in the market would be Rs. 570 per kg. A total of 1.2 million tonnes of the imported sugar had so far arrived.

He said India was in a position to export more rice without affecting the domestic requirements. So far, 500,000 tonnes of rice were being exported to the USSR against supplies of diesel and crude by that country, and some quantities of rice were also being sold to the Gulf countries.

About the progress of trade talks with Pakistan, Mr. Mukherji said efforts were now under way to identify the items for expansion of trade between the two countries. Talks at the official level would be continued. The last and second round of talks was held at the Secretary level.

He told a questioner that the Government was considering a request by leather exporters to acquire necessary equipment to produce exportable finished leather and to permit exports of semi-finished goods for the time being. The Government, by an order had stopped the export of semi-finished leather as it affected the foreign exchange earnings.--UNI.

C901 4220

EIGHT-POINT PLAN FOR OIL CONSUMPTION REVEALED

Sunday THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Jul 80 p 13

[Text: New Delhi, July 6 (UPI)]: The recent hike in the price of high-speed diesel oil would lead to an additional expenditure of about Rs 80 crores per annum on the vehicles of government and state transport undertakings, according to official sources.

The figure is based on the data for 1978-79. During 1979-80, the total consumption of HSD in the country was about 9.71 million tonnes. Similar figures in respect of petrol are being worked out.

The sources said the recent hike by 55 paise in the prices of petrol and diesel oil is expected to generate Rs 1,020 crores per annum to the oil industry towards meeting the additional cost of imported crude oil and deficit petroleum products.

The sources explained that to bring about economy and efficiency in the use of petrol and petroleum products, the government has chalked out an eight-point programme.

They include advising Central government ministries, departments, state governments and public sector undertakings to effect savings in the consumption of motor spirit in their staff cars, instituting studies in the state transport undertakings for greater efficiency in the utilisation of high-speed diesel oil, the transport sector advising state governments to statutorily impose speed limits on all vehicles, substitution of furnace oil by coal wherever it is technologically feasible and assessing the feasibility of using mixture of petrol and alcohol as fuel for motor vehicles.

DDH: A/23

ENERGY MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLAN TO RAISE COAL OUTPUT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Jul 80 p 18

[Text] Calcutta, July 7 (UNI): The Centre aims at raising the coal output to 300 million tonnes annually in the next three to four years to meet all domestic, industrial and power generation requirements, according to the Union energy minister, Mr A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhury.

Speaking to newsmen yesterday on his return here from Dhanbad, he said that since it might not be possible for the government alone to raise the coal output to the proposed level, commercial deals might be concluded with some foreign countries to raise the production of the hitherto unmined coalfields.

Some progress had already been made in the talks for such deals with France, the Soviet Union, and England. Negotiations might also be held with some more countries, including Poland. These countries might take a share in the mined coal for a limited period, Mr Choudhury said.

He said the energy ministry proposed to achieve in the sixth five year plan period a target of additional 20,000 mw of power including about 6,000 hydel and the rest thermal, for which huge quantity of coal would be required.

Three additional thermal units of 200 mw each had been sanctioned for the DVC to augment power generation in the eastern region, he said. The units would go into production from 1983.

Mr Choudhury told a questioner that Farakka super thermal power plant of 2000 mw, for which equipment orders would be placed in the next two to three months, was expected to go into production in about four years' time. The super thermal plant might cost over Rs 800 crores for which an agreement had already been concluded for a World Bank aid of \$250 million in the first phase.

The Centre was making constant efforts to improve the power position in the eastern region. Power position had improved in many states. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu had done away with power cuts, while Haryana had now very little cuts, and Maharashtra and Andhra were going to improve the position soon. But in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the power position continued to be bad, he added.

CSO: 4720

FACTORS CAUSING LOW COAL PRODUCTION EXAMINED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Jul 80, Supp., pp 1, 4

[Text]

"The Minister expressed serious concern at the coal industry being projected as 'sick'. Chairman, Coal India, explained that the public in general do not appreciate the problems of the industry."

— From the minutes of a recent Review Meeting.

AS in all the previous years, in 1979-80 also coal production fell short of even the revised target of 103 million tonnes by over three million tonnes. If the experience of the first quarter of the current year is any indication, the target of 115 million tonnes, now about to be revised to 113 million tonnes, for 1980-81 is also not likely to be achieved. The current pithead stocks are said to be 12 million tonnes and, if the figures are not the result of over-reporting from collieries and pen-pushing at the Calcutta headquarters of Coal India, the demand can still be met, presuming that the railways will improve coal movement in the months ahead.

With an additional loss of Rs 139.10 crores—Rs 5 crores more than the loss provided in revised estimates—during the year the cumulative loss of Coal India upto 31 March, 1980, totals Rs 646 crores. The recent estimates were that the loss at the end of current year would be about Rs 140 crores but with the expected

hike in input costs in the months ahead, the loss can be anywhere near Rs 200 crores. For 1980-81, an investment of Rs 434 crores was considered necessary but the Planning Commission recommended only Rs 314 crores. Although a further price hike, which will soon become inevitable, can help lower the company's losses it will still need a heavy dose of non-Plan support to keep going in the current year and to prepare for the uncertain times thereafter.

All these are glaring symptoms of a sick industry but the sickness cannot be blamed on Coal India straight away, though there is much that is wrong with the company. Its sickness is more due to factors beyond its control than due to its shortcomings alone. In a way, it is as sick as any other industry and cannot, possibly, be expected to do better in the prevailing conditions. Coal India has had to pass through many difficult years since its formation but 1979-80 was a specially difficult year, when power supply from its major supplier, the DVC, worsened to all-time low, supplies of other inputs like diesel, explosives and cement remained much below the required levels throughout the year, disturbed law and order situation in coalfields kept holding up production in every area, and the rail-

ways failed to move a lot of whatever coal was eventually produced despite all these heavy odds.

According to Coal India estimates, production loss due to various factors totalled 16.47 million tonnes in 1979-80, of which power shortage alone caused a loss of 6.19 million tonnes. Absenteeism accounted for the loss of another 5.32 million tonnes and shortage of explosive for another about one million tonnes. Labour problems added another 3.80 lakh tonnes to production loss, rain and other miscellaneous (?) causes raising the total by another 3.73 million tonnes.

Power

Three-fourths of the power requirement of the coal industry is for pumping in dewatering operations and ventilation of underground mines. The rest goes in for running washeries and running other electrical equipment. Pumping and ventilation cannot be suspended without endangering the lives of miners. Every time power cut, line

tripping or frequency dips force shutting off of dewatering or ventilation operations, work has to be stopped. A mine has to be ventilated for at least half-an-hour before miners can be sent down into pits. As soon as power tripping or wide fluctuations force suspension of the operation, workers are called out and have to wait for work to start. After waiting for some time, they begin loitering around or go to their nearby huts. When the ventilation operations do resume after some time, they have to be called back, often cajoled to return. Not all come and not, any way, with the quickness one does in a Delhi office. All this means loss of several thousand to lakhs of work-hours in coalfields.

Apart from production loss, sudden and sharp frequency dips, common in the DVC supply system, burn up heavy duty motors or cause severe damage to entire electrical systems, ending up in heavy monetary losses and further delay in work until spares or replacements arrive. What hurts men and machines most is that power cuts and load fluctuations come sudden and without any notice from the suppliers so colliery managers can, at least, prepare themselves and miners accordingly or adjust their work schedules in advance. It is not power rostering but sudden cuts and trippings which cause most damage to production plans and equipment.

The power situation in coalfields was never satisfactory but it began worsening from May, 1979, and has since then kept sliding down until now as DVC generation has remained at an average of about 400 MW. Against Eastern Coalfields' requirement of 86.6 MW, or 108 MVA power supply is ranged between 50 to 90 MVA, most of the time on the low side. The Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. requirement is 131 MW or 168 MVA but supplies to it have ranged from as low as 35 MVA to just about 55 MVA. Similarly, Central Coalfields, which require 74 MW or 92 MVA, have been getting just about 19 to 30 MVA. In Western Coalfields, supplies have ranged between 40 to 50 MVA against its needs of 100 MVA.

Power supply has been worse in the Bihar and West Bengal coalfields, where the supplier is the DVC. A Government task force had suggested towards the end of 1979 that coal companies improve generation from diesel generating sets available with the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. but that could not be done because diesel itself was in short supply. After a high-level meeting between DVC and coal industry executives in the presence of Mr. Abdul Ghani Khan Chaudhury, who happens to be in charge of both power and coal, it was estimated that DVC generation would improve from March, 1980, onwards. But after a few days of generation at a level of 600 MW, the DVC slid down to its usual level of 130 MW to 400 MW.

Yet another suggestion for peak demand management failed to yield any favourable results for Coal India. Load restriction management served only to increase loss of work-hours as the DVC failed to maintain even the minimum supply level for such management to serve the desired objective. Another suggestion was for segregating non-coal demand in the coalfields so more power can be made available to mines by cutting domestic and other consum-

ption. To what extent this measure can solve the problem of coalfields will be known only after some months.

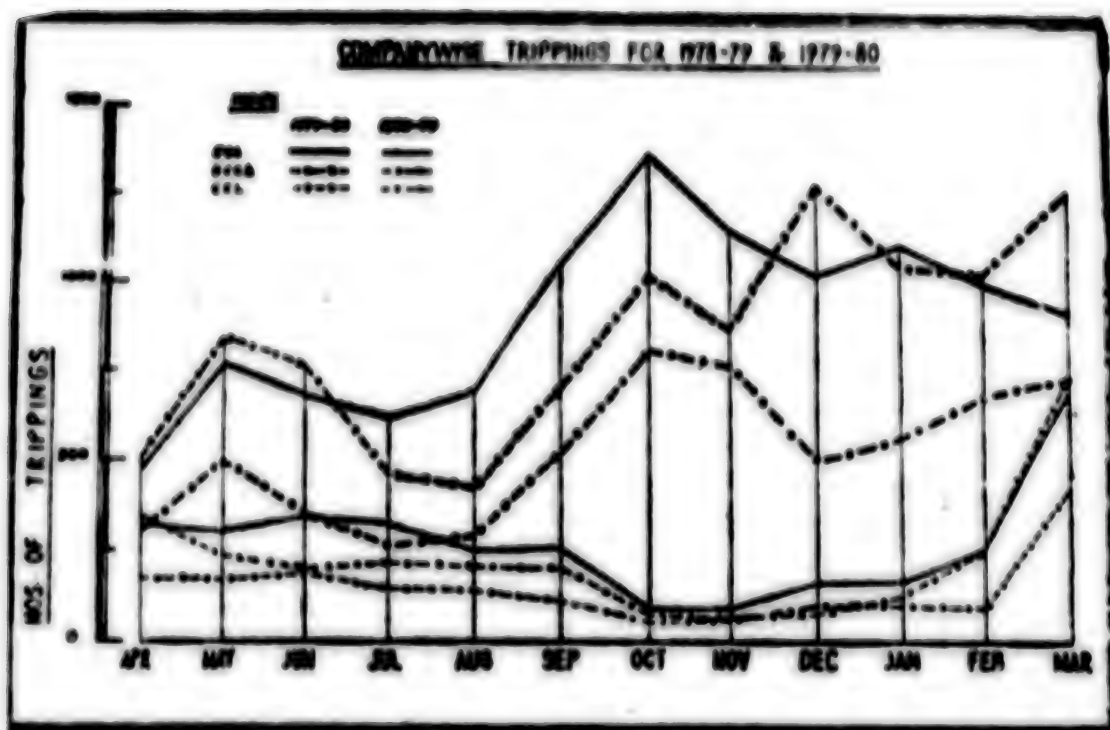
Power demand of coalfields in 1980-81 is estimated at 419.6 MW against 371.8 MW in 1979-80. There is little likelihood of this level of demand being met even if the DVC does show significant improvement in generation. However, power supply can reach, at least, last year's required level with improvement in hydel generation as a result of good monsoon expected this season. Coalfields' demand for power goes up steeply in the rainy season as power is then required for dewatering of mines, particularly in flood-affected areas. The rate of production in the months ahead will, therefore, depend largely on power availability from the DVC and different electricity boards.

DIESEL

After power, diesel shortage has been another major cause of work stoppages in coalmines. Coal India requirement of diesel is 7,250 kilolitres (Kls) per month. However, supply during 1979-80 averaged just about 65 per cent. The big shortfall in supply apart, supplies remained erratic and irregular, which kept causing sudden bottlenecks in different areas.

Apart from diesel pumping and generating sets, diesel is required in coalfields for internal transport of sand and coal, and for shovels and dumpers. Shortages affect all operations, dislocating entire production schedules. The first cut in a situation of shortage usually falls on sand required for stowing in mines. As a result stowing backlog has been growing in all coalfields, endangering safety in the mines as has been so often pointed out by the director-general of mines safety.

According to estimates before the recent hike in diesel price,



Coal India requirement of diesel will go up to 1,10,000 Kls. in 1980-81 from 87,000 Kls. in 1979-80. Whether this much of diesel can really be made available to coalfields despite their being placed in the exempted category remains uncertain. What is certain that increased price of diesel will get built into coal production costs and, as a result, force further rise in coal prices.

EXPLOSIVES

Like power and diesel, explosives continued to be in short supply throughout 1979-80, though it is one item whose availability may improve in 1980-81. However, Coal India's own estimate is that domestic manufacturers will not be able to meet its demand of 21,500 tonnes and has, therefore, planned to import 4,000 tonnes, of which 1,000 tonnes will be split over from last year.

In 1979-80, against a requirement of 21,400 tonnes of permitted explosives, supply was only of the order of 15,770 tonnes,

part of the gap having been filled through imports of 2,000 tonnes. In 1980-81, underground mines are estimated to produce 81.87 million tonnes of coal. At a powder factor rate of three tonnes per kilogram, total requirement, including requirement for building a buffer stock and developmental activities, will be about 21,500. Explosives may not prove a problem in the year ahead as long as there are no production losses at explosive factories, which itself will remain uncertain in view of poor power position and apprehensions of labour unrest ahead.

CEMENT

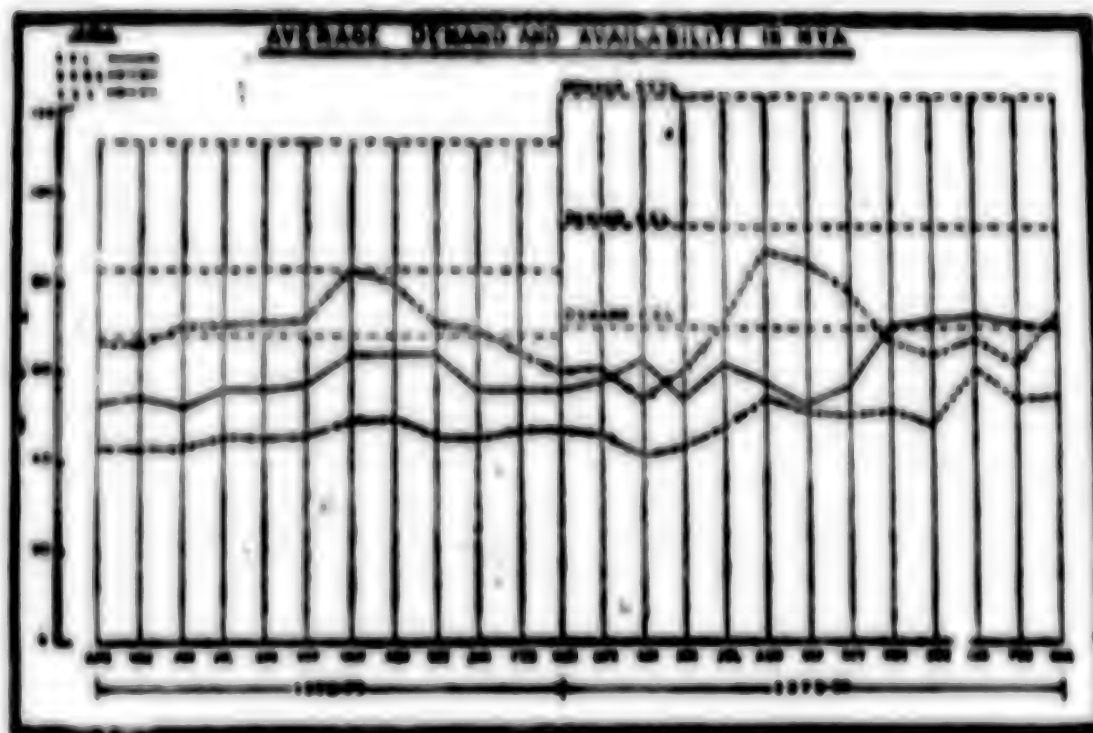
Again as in the case of explosives, cement supply to Coal India companies was also just about 90 per cent of demand which held up most development and welfare work. What is worse is that supply position is not expected to improve at all in the current year. This means that as most of the available cement will go to production development programmes, housing plans for workers will get a

severe setback. Even some of the development projects may be delayed, while new projects may not be taken up.

Coal India demand for cement is estimated at three lakhs tonnes for 1980-81. So far, the trend of allocation has remained just about 45 to 50 per cent. The Western Coalfields Ltd. has been allocated only 6,000 tonnes of cement against its requirement of 15,000 tonnes for the second quarter of the current year. Supply during the first quarter was just about half the demand. In case of the Central Coalfields Ltd also, supply was just about 45 per cent, 10,200 tonnes out of required 23,000 tonnes.

IRON & STEEL

Short supply of iron and steel items like rails added to many other bottlenecks in the coalfields. Whether steel plants can meet Coal India's demand of 60,000 tonnes of steel items in the current year also remains



materials. Part of the demand for structural steel, of course, is met by rebar, but considering the pressure on their structures from homebuilders and the likely shortage rolling material with them, the steel industry will have to depend on SAIL for most of its supplies. SAIL has said that its supplies will depend on the level of the production and arrival of imported items.

One-third of steel items required by the steel industry in terms of quantity are 3000 tons. For 1980-81, requirements are estimated at 20,000 tonnes. Only

HISCO makes these rails and its capacity is just about for producing 9,000 tonnes. Rest will have to be imported. Shortage of iron and steel items had held up many development projects in 1979-80 and, if supply continues to be inadequate in the current year also, projects will be further delayed. The impact of this delay will adversely affect further production plans.

With such dismal supply of basic inputs, any hope of achieving the current year's targets or raising production to required levels at the end of the decade (100 mt) or the century (250 mt) seems misplaced.

THE LARGEST BUSINESS DEBT, RUC COAL ACTS

Monday THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Jul 80 p 7

[Excerpt] New Delhi, July 8 (UPI and PTI).

The minister of state for energy, Mr Vikram Mahajan, said in the Lok Sabha today that the government had received proposals from Britain, France, Poland, West Germany and Romania for assistance in the development of the coal industry.

Agreements had been signed with the Soviet Union for new underground mining technology, design of large open-cast mine projects and washeries, modernisation of coal washeries and mine construction.

Agreements had also been signed with Poland for the transfer of know-how in the design of shaft sinking, vertical and horizontal transport, mining technology, project construction and monitoring. The agreements also provided for the training of Indian specialists in Poland.

A memorandum of understanding had been signed with the French government to provide technical assistance in designing and planning of coal mines. British assistance was being availed of for the re-production of mechanised longwall mining in underground mines.

Higher royalty: The higher royalty demanded by the West Bengal government for collieries could push up coal prices by Rs 16 to Rs 20 per tonne, Mr Mahajan said. This, in turn, could raise the prices of other commodities.

Discussions were, therefore, going on.

Hydel schemes: Two hydel schemes of Karnataka were awaiting Central clearance, Mr Mahajan said.

In a written reply to Mr Oscar Fernandes, he said that the Rs 18.82-crore Chaturghatta hydroelectric project was being examined.

The matter had come up in the proposed Rs 9, 25-crore Sahasra Nadi project and the reply of the state government was awaited.

case, done. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission had paid over Rs 11 lakhs as demurrage during the last three years from 1977-78.

Stating this while replying to supplementaries from Mr K. Lakshappa, the petroleum minister, Mr Vasantdas Patil, said that demurrage had to be paid because of the non-availability of documents and delaying the receipt of import licence.

Oil exploration: Mr Vasantdas Patil told Mr N. C. Parashar that the government was considering whether foreign companies should be permitted to participate, on suitable terms, in the exploration for oil and gas in India's offshore areas. Care would be taken to see that the interests of indigenous expertise did not suffer if such permission was granted.

CSO: 4220

ANNUAL REPORT ON POWER GENERATION ISSUED, PLANS TOLD

Mumbai THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, July 8: An additional power generating capacity of 22,310 Mw is proposed to be installed in the next five years. Of this, 16,708 Mw will be thermal and 5,602 Mw hydro.

According to the annual report of the department of power, the total installed generating capacity was stepped up from 29,200 Mw at the beginning of 1979-80 to 31,000 Mw at the end of the year. The total capacity at the end of 1984-85 will thus be 53,310 Mw.

Taking into account the progress on the thermal and hydro projects under construction, an additional capacity of 2,687 Mw is expected to be commissioned during the current financial year.

Power generation during 1979-80, says the report, was 105 billion units against 101 billion units in the previous year, marking an increase of 3.96 per cent. Thermal generation increased by 7.27 per cent and nuclear generation by 3.78 per cent. Hydro generation declined by 3.81 per cent mainly on account of the failure of the monsoon and the consequent reduced availability of water in the hydel reservoirs for power generation.

Apart from the expansion of the Badarpur thermal power station in Delhi and establishment of two new regional thermal power stations at Singrauli and Korba, which were taken up during the fifth plan, work has started on three other stations at Ramagundam, Farakka and Neyveli. Work on three major hydro-electric projects, at Loktak, Balraaiul and Salal, is also continuing.

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NATION REPORTED STILL BEHIND IN ELECTRONICS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Jul 80 p 8

[Article by C. H. Kenwani: "India Continues To Lag in Electronics"]

[Text] The dust raised by endless political battles tends to obscure some essential issues. Matters like industrial and agricultural production, energy, public works, education, health, population control, development and research have a fitful existence only in the limbo of official files and some newspapers.

The world has moved from the stone age, to the copper age, to the iron age, to the steam age, to the jet age, to the atomic age and is now moving into the age of computers and electronics. India still dwells in all the ages. Some tribals hardly use any metals. Where do we stand in the field of electronics which in the world today is a 170-billion-dollar industry?

Well, the total value of our production is only about half per cent of the world total, and this, mostly of the less sophisticated equipment. And our prices are much higher, about three times in the case of calculators and tape-recorders, only partly explained by high duties.

We had a long way to go after independence. Thirty years ago we imported goods all the way from pins to planes, mechanical toys to battle tanks, and lipstick to locomotives. Now we make all these. But, as everyone knows, electronics is mostly a post-world War II industry and there is no good reason why we should have remained so far behind.

Value of Output

In the year 1970-71 the value of our production was Rs 1.96 billion or 0.24 billion dollars and in 1978 about Rs. 1.19 billion or 0.4 billion dollars at the prices of 1970-71. (Double the amount at 1978 prices.) In real terms the compound annual growth rate was only 3 per cent. A number of individual firms in Japan and the U.S.A. have sales exceeding 3 billion dollars per year.

The agency which directs activities singularly in this field in India is the electronics commission, which like a many-armed deity, analyses, plans, lays down the standards, finances research and development, regulates production capacities, determines import policies and above all issues and revokes letters of intent. How did it fare? Its sanctioned budget for the four years ending March 31, 1979 was Rs 571 million out of which Rs 214 million were simply allowed to lapse unused.

Lack of development and shoddy quality explain why our share of the export trade is trifling. Currently estimated at Rs 400 million a year, the exports of the whole country are equal to those of a middling manufacturer of Japan. There is no lack of ambition in our projections. Our industry thinks that Rs 5,000 million by 1981 is a yearly target we can aim at. But most of the private industry in India is mainly concerned with making a fast buck and public undertakings can just about manage to cope with endless indisciplines. In the commercial world the better is the enemy of good and generally only the best survives.

The Electronics Commission has been too busy issuing new licences and letters of intent and cancelling old ones for lack of intent.

We have the computers. What we need is conscience and fortitude to target immediate gains.

1. We take the development of the computer in the country. If science the Prometheus which brought fire and civilisation to man, the computer is the Hercules who set Prometheus free and performed impossible tasks.

Vital Decisions

In the year 1978 the government took two important decisions. The Tata Data Co was closed down and the operations of the International Business Machines and the International Computers Ltd ended. But computers are different from Tata Data.

There is no doubt that we have a remarkable reservoir of talent in two areas of computer-technology in software development and systems-engineering. But we are woefully weak in processing technology, that is, in the manufacture of sophisticated components. It is like an architect who has the designs and the artisans but not the building materials.

The leading countries are now moving into the realm of very large-scale integrated circuits (VLSI), with Japan in the vanguard. A stage below are large-scale integrated circuits (LSI) and still lower are the medium scale (MSI), the technology of yesterday which we live with good luck nearly after three years! That is where we stand.

The total expenditure on A and B by the Electronics Commission in the last ten years was Rs 200 million only with about half for computers, which comes to Rs 10 million a year. It is a small pittance that we have let us for research in electronics and computers, and as the saying goes you cannot cook a kipper on a candle. We must get someone to help us in process technology. Otherwise as an expert told me, we shall be running a relay race in which we shall fall behind more and more with each round.

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REPORT ON 15TH ALL-INDIA POLICE SCIENCE CONGRESS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] Participants in the 15th All-India police science congress which was held in Simla last week have strongly protested against the continued political interference in police functioning all over the country and warned that it may be difficult for them to work effectively any more.

The three-day conference, which was hosted by the Bureau of Police Research and Development and attended by Inspector-Generals of Police from all over the country except the Jammu-Kashmir region, discussed the problem when the topic of police administration and organisation was taken up.

Two papers were presented on this topic and the participants highlighted the visible and insensible interferences in police work and said that the authority of the Inspector-Generals of Police and senior functionaries had become so seriously eroded that it had become difficult to function effectively. They warned this erosion should not be allowed to continue further lest it should lead to irreparable results.

A participant said that with the police being subject to the executive and their functioning being governed along the lines of 1947 Police Act, which has remained frozen, with-

out even a system being changed, the Inspector-Generals of Police who should have been higher figures of the police force, were being reduced to puppets of the whims of the bureaucrats.

The conference was inaugurated by Himachal Chief Minister Ram Lal and the valedictory address was given by Himachal Pradesh Governor Aminuddin Ahmed Khan. The introductory address was given by BPRD Director H R K Talwar.

Two diametrically opposite views were presented when the problems of policing tribal areas was taken up. One paper felt that the minimum of policing should be done in such areas while the other felt that normal policing policy be extended into the tribal areas. One point however clearly emerged that the tribal life should be interfered in the maintenance of national life without disturbing their customs as far as possible.

The importance of small savings by substitutes in the initial stages of recruitment was stressed in one paper and it was decid-

ed that the BPRD should study this further. The importance of training with reference to attitudinal changes and the communication between senior officers and subordinates was also discussed.

Crime and criminology came up for much intensive discussion. The implementation of social legislation by the police was felt by one participant as a function that could better be left to non-police agencies as the police had too much to do but another view was that if the police force were suitably augmented, the police could do it to help improve social conditions.

But it was the failure of criminal prosecutions in the court that generated the most heat. It was felt that it was not only the failure of cases which caused great concern but the huge pendency of cases in various courts. "The criminal justice system is almost choking and it will die of asphyxiation" said one participant. It was pointed out that most criminals were so much at

liberty because of the delayed process of the law that they were able to commit crimes with immunity.

It was also felt necessary that more weightage should be given to the testimony of forensic experts in criminal cases and that the definition of experts should be redefined in the Evidence Act so that they carried more weight. At the moment their testimony was being taken very lightly although it was known that they were more unbiased and scientific in their presentation than the usual witnesses.

The new science of "Victimology"--the study of the compensation that can be given to victims of crimes of violence came up it raised more questions than were answered, basically those relating to who should be compensated, by whom and how much. A suggestion that a police emergency fund be started was ruled out. Papers on community participation in police work were also presented and it was felt that the powers of the police were often misunderstood, especially in non-cognisable cases and there should be an effective use of the mass media to project a true image of the police, with professional public relations officers.

The first police science congress was held in 1960 in Patna, after a suggestion to that effect was made at the Inspector-Generals of Police meeting in 1958 and it has been held frequently since then. In various States of the country. The last Congress was held in Delhi. [As published]

The participants stressed the need to modernise the police organisation in accordance with the latest concepts in management, greater professionalisation would be inducted into the police force so that the officers and men could be given greater freedom for competent discharge of their duties.

Referring to the growing indiscipline in the police ranks, participants at the congress felt this was due to the lack of rapport between senior officers and the men. Although not all officers could claim to be models of leadership, yet they could all strive to correct the things wanting in them so that they could earn the respect of their men. The participants had at the back of their minds the large scale indiscipline witnessed in the force last year and said that the poor living conditions and lack of compensation for other privations suffered by the police in carrying out their duties contributed to this.

SCIENTISTS DEPLORE LACK OF INCENTIVE IN COUNTRY

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA (in English) 5 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

BOMBAY, July 4: A scientist in India, even if continued in the same post for 18 years without any promotion, would not lose much! His loss would be a little over half a per cent over his initial pay in real wages every year.

The Atomic Research Centre Officers' Association (BARCOA), having arrived at this finding, based on the records of past 25 years concludes that "showing a scientist career in India means opting for life-long stagnation".

The BARCOA has compiled and analysed the statistics which show that even after getting five promotions at the rate of a promotion every five or six years, the real wages of a scientist at the BARC do not rise more than 1.5 per cent of the initial

wages per year. In some cases, real wages actually fall despite of several promotions.

The world's third largest number of scientists and engineers live in India and more than 3,000 of them are employed in the BARC. A study of the scientists here would show "what the scientists get in India", says the BARCOA, quoting a study.

Though the take-home pay in paper currency doubled every five to seven years, its real value remained stagnant around the initial pay and the wages in the international gold standard continuously fell to half its value every seven or eight years. "Under the present conditions, it is not realistic to expect much from the Indian scientific community", according to the BARCOA.

(Sd): S130

MISSION, EMBASSY IN KATMANDU TO MERGE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Jul 80 p 12

[Article by Mavin Kurve]

[Text]

KATMANDU, July 4 The Indian co-operation mission, which played a big role in the implementation of scores of Indian aided projects in Nepal for the past 26 years, is to be merged with the Indian embassy as part of New Delhi's economy drive, it is learnt.

The decision slated to be implemented by next month rings down the curtain on the unique institution, which inducted expert engineers, educators, agricultural scientists, technicians and telecommunication specialists from India to implement aided projects here.

The mission's officials are to be integrated with the embassy staff in the next few days, it is learnt.

ECONOMY DRIVE

While other economic wings of the Indian mission here, like those deal-

ing with highways and the Dughai hydel project, will retain their identity and work, the Indian co-operation mission will be a casualty of the drive for a 20 per cent reduction in administrative overheads.

It is only in Nepal among over 130 Indian embassies, consulates and legations abroad that a separate economic wing operated for implementing decisions taken at the political or diplomatic levels. Proposals for similar economic missions in the mid-continent for Afghanistan and Mauritius were later abandoned.

The mission's staff executed aided projects worth Rs. 175 crores in Nepal.

Originally named the Indian aid mission, it was renamed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the Indian co-operation mission in 1966.

The US and Switzerland have had their own aid missions in Nepal for over a decade now.

MALPRACTICES FOUND IN FOOD-FOR-WORK PROJECT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA In English. 40 Dec 90 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, June 29 (PTI).

Inflated muster rolls with fictitious names, utilisation of foodgrains for purchase of crockery and furniture and upkeep of government buildings were some of the malpractices found in an evaluation study of the food for work programmes in the country, made by the planning commission.

The implementation of food-for-work programmes in ten major states was evaluated by the programme evaluation organisation of the planning commission during 1979-80. Twenty districts were selected for study.

The evaluation covered only ten major states, while the food-for-work programme covered 24 states, including Union territories.

A quantity of 2,247,550 tonnes of foodgrains were utilised under the programme by the end of the year 1979-80.

The study revealed that, out of the 70 districts selected, steering committees were formed specifically for the programmes only in seven districts, while in the other districts, the already existing district level committees performed the functions.

The method of registration of labourers for employment was found only in five districts. Foodgrains released varied from 459 tonnes in one district to 27,740 in another district. Out of 70 districts, utilisation was 100 percent only in 11 districts.

Delays in supply and lack of storage facilities were reported in five districts.

Ex gratia payment was demanded by supervisory staff in two states at the time of distribution of foodgrains.

The study referred to contractors selling a part of foodgrains in open markets, giving less than the stipulated weight and diverting from two

districts. Beneficiaries had to sell out coupons due to delay in the supply.

Payment of wages in cash, instead of in foodgrains, in some states led to the selling of the foodgrains in the open market by the contractors. Government agencies and panchayats in two states converted foodgrains into cash for meeting the cost of construction works such as huts, school buildings, dispensaries, panchayat ghara etc.

The study stated that in 13 out of 20 districts, there was no significant impact on wages. However, in seven districts, there was a positive impact. The programme stabilised foodgrain prices in eight districts.

There was a favourable impact on the living conditions of the village community in terms of employment and income. The majority of the beneficiaries, however, reported that these benefits were only short-term and seasonal, the study said.

According to the sample study, additional employment generated through the food-for-work programme during 1978-79 over the previous year varied from three man-days to 167 man-days. The extent of additional employment generated over the last year ranged from 0.7 per cent to 76.1 per cent. The overall percentage increase in employment was 10.9.

Additional income generated during 1978-79 over the previous year in the sample villages, varied from Rs. 23 to Rs. 1,569 per household. The extent of additional income generated over the last year ranged from 1.4 per cent to 97 per cent. The overall percentage increase for all the selected households in the villages was 17.7.

Various types of community assets were created under the programme, some of which were, however, not durable, for example, the construction of link roads and embankments.

In Bihar, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, there was no agency for the maintenance of link roads, the study pointed out.

INDIA

IAF'S FIRST JAGUAR SQUADRON NOW OPERATIONAL

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Jun 80 p 11

[Text] New Delhi, June 29.

The first squadron of the deep penetration strike aircraft--the Jaguar--has been formed in the Indian Air Force and has become fully operational.

The fighter aircraft has achieved "full successes" at the firing ranges in the country and even the newly converted pilots were able to score bull's eye in bomb dropping on and gun firing at ground targets, using the weapons aiming computer system (WACS), according to official sources.

The Indian Jaguars have been equipped with the new laser guidance system. The French Air Force which has had Jaguars for quite some time, have got the system only now.

The system is in two parts. The first is the fire control system, which is built into a pod called ATLAS (Automatic Tracking Laser Illumination System).

This pod is carried on the Jaguar's centreline pylon and contains a laser designator and a wide-angle television camera whose field of view is centred down the line of the laser beam. The assembly is stabilised and held steady regardless of the aircraft's movement.

The second part of the system consists of the modular laser guidance unit called Ariel which is implanted in the nose cone of rockets, missiles or bombs.

The new system is foolproof and very safe for the pilot, besides being 100 per cent accurate in operation. When the pilot recognises the target, he takes a rough line of sight through his head up display, switches his gaze to the TV monitor and, with the hand controller, makes an accurate fix.

The pilot then initiates laser emission to determine the distance of the target, and commences automatic target tracking. As soon as he is within missile range, he launches his weapon and banks away from the danger area. Regardless of how violent his evasive manoeuvre, the laser beam will remain on the target until impact is made.

Even after leaving the area, he can continue to make fine adjustments on his monitor or even switch to another target, provided it is in close proximity and visible on his screen.

More Effective

In bad weather, when visibility is poor, the pilot will rely on his navigation computer to bring the red pod to bear in the vicinity of the target and make use of the TV camera. The camera operates near infra-red in the electromagnetic spectrum and the enlarged picture on his monitor will display the target still unseen by the naked eye.

This system is very flexible, and it is possible for one aircraft to illuminate the target with its AILIS pod while another aircraft releases its laser-guided weapons.

The first generation of stand-off bombs were tried out in Vietnam in 1968. By the end of the campaign it was found that two months of bombing with laser-guided weapons were not only more effective than the preceding four years of conventional bombing, but also considerably cheaper.

According to aviation experts even while the French are making strenuous efforts to get the Indian Air Force interested in the Mirage F-1, as a second fighter parallel to the Jaguar programme, the French Air Force has achieved outstanding results with its Jaguar force.

Wins All Prizes

According to official reports from Paris the Anglo-French Jaguar has been "eating up" all the prizes in the French Air Force's bi-annual squadron competitions for fighter aircraft. The Mirage had always won the prizes in previous years.

The Jaguars scored over the Mirages in accuracy and manoeuvrability against ground targets and air-to-air precision firing.

The French Air Force has just formed another (ninth) squadron of Jaguars.

The Indian Air Force Jaguars have more sophisticated navigation and weapon aiming systems, and have many new and better devices like efficient engines appropriate for more vigorous climatic conditions than exist in India.--UNI.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

NEW CHIEF OF SOUTHERN COMMAND EN ROUTE TO PUNE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Jun 80 p 15

[Text] Bombay, June 29: Lt.-Gen. Ran Dharan Dass Hira will take over as general officer commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command on Tuesday. General Hira will be in the city tomorrow on his way to Pune where he will take over the command.

Born on August 27, 1923, Gen. Hira was commissioned in the Gorkha regiment on May 2, 1942. He commanded a battalion of Gorkha Rifles in 1958 and later took over as military attache in Egypt in December, 1959.

During the Chinese aggression, he again commanded a battalion of Gorkha Rifles. As brigade commander, during the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965, he was awarded Maha Vir Chakra. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in May, 1969, when he took over the command of a division. In January 1974, he took over as chief of staff of a corps and became adjutant general at army headquarters on March 1, 1975. Later he commanded a corps in the western sector. He then took over as general officer commanding in-chief, central command.

General Hira is the colonel of the 11th Gorkha Rifles.

New Delhi: Lt.-Gen. A. N. Mathur, PVSM, General Officer commanding-in-chief, southern command, is retiring on Tuesday after 37 years of distinguished service.

Born on June 10, 1922, Gen. Mathur was commissioned in the Corps of Signals on December 5, 1943. He graduated from Staff College, Camberley (UK) in 1954. Gen. Mathur has held various staff and operational appointments. He commanded the Mountain and Infantry brigades from 1966 to 1969 when he was promoted to the rank of Major-General and took over the command of an infantry division.

CSD: 4220

'BIGGEST CANTONMENT' UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN PUNJAB

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Jun 80 p 7

(Text) New Delhi, June 29 (UNI): India is building its biggest cantonment at Bhatinda in Punjab.

According to official sources, the cantonment, when completed, will cover an area of 14,650 acres. It will meet the basic requirements for troops and their families--accommodation, training and recreation.

The decision to set up the cantonment was taken after the 1971 war as part of a general strategy to move troops closer to border areas. Its construction was inaugurated last April by the chief of the army staff, Gen. O. P. Malhotra.

A key feature of the cantonment is the army's attempt to turn the semi-desert areas of Bhatinda into a green zone. Rs. 1.5 crores have been earmarked for planting trees, shrubs, and flowers "to convert the ecology of the region into one that would be both pleasant and suitable for army requirements."

Bhatinda is already being used by the army as a camping site for troops proceeding to or returning from exercises. The first army units to be raised were an ammunition depot and a supply depot.

The concept of the new complex envisages "a well-integrated and self-reliant station." Development is being carried in a phased manner so that future expansion and induction could take place whenever needed.

The complex would have shopping facilities, and an 800-bed hospital with the latest medical facilities. Considerable stress is being laid on arboriculture, landscaping and other aesthetic aspects. A sailing club has already been set up at the artificial lake of the Guru Nanak thermal power station.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO QATAR, FRG--Jagannath S. Doddamani, till recently high commissioner of India to Jamaica, has been appointed ambassador of India to Qatar in succession to Krishan Mohan Lal. Doctor Ali Mohammad Khuro has been appointed ambassador of India to the Federal Republic of Germany in succession to Mohammad Ataur Rahman. [BK071207 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0940 GMT 3 Sep 80]

ANTI-INFILTRATION EFFORTS INTENSIFIED--The Assam government has intensified its efforts to check fresh infiltration from across the border. Adviser to the governor K. Ramamurthy told newsmen in Gauhati that anti-infiltration measures all along the state's international borders have been doubled. Besides deploying additional battalions of the border security force to man the gradually increasing number of border outposts, steps have been taken to cover fully the riverine areas also by placing into service more speed-boats. As a result of these efforts, significant results have been achieved in the detection and deportation of infiltrators, he added. Ramamurthy said that the government is planning to initiate legislation to make harboring of illegal infiltrators in the state a punishable offense. [Text] [BK040336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 80]

CLANDESTINE ARMS FACTORY RAIDED--A news agency report from Rampur says that the Uttar Pradesh police yesterday seized a large quantity of firearms, which were about to be sent to Moradabad, from a clandestine arms factory. Four persons, who have been running the factory, are reported to have confessed during police interrogation that during the recent disturbances in the state large quantities of firearms were sent to Moradabad, Firuzabad and even to Delhi. A large number of finished and unfinished guns, pistols, revolvers and other lethal weapons have also been recovered from the factory. Police sources say that over 15 illicit arms factories have been unearthed in the state in the past 12 months. [Text] [BK051100 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 80]

BROADCASTING MEDIA COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED--A high-powered committee is to be set up soon to suggest structural changes in the broadcasting media, to infuse professionalism and provide for functional freedom. This was stated by Minister for Information and Broadcasting Vasant Sathe while inaugurating

a conference of All India Radio (AIR) station directors in New Delhi today. He emphasized the importance of radio in involving the people in the developmental process by building up self-confidence. He asked the program makers to adhere to truth and propagate positive attitudes and activities. He reminded them of the obligation of an official media to provide information and build up motivation in support of national programs and policies. At the same time dissemination of news, comments and information should be done in a fair, objective and balanced manner including contrasting points of views. The grievances of the people should also be projected in a constructive manner. The minister disclosed that a national channel is proposed to be set up during the sixth plan for broadcasting programs of national interest. Following the abolition of licenses for single and double band radio sets, the government is considering a proposal to exempt radio dealers from licenses so that more radio sets will reach rural areas. Secretary of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry A.K. Dutt in his keynote address said that some of the recommendations of the Verghese Committee on air and TV are being considered for improving professional standards. [Text] [BK051646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 80]

INDIA, WEST GERMANY COOPERATION--India and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) have agreed to wide the scope of their collaboration in space research. A number of new areas have been identified for cooperation in the coming six or seven years. This was decided during the talks between the delegations of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and the FRG Space Research Agency in Cologne. The Indian delegation at the talks was led by director of the ISRO Satellite Center Prof U.R. Rao. Professor Rao told the All India Radio Bonn correspondent that Indo-FRG cooperation in space research will be on the basis of equal partnership. The chairman of the FRG Space Research Agency (Dr Herman Jordan) said that his country looks forward to strengthening cooperation with India in the field of space research. [Text] [BK061318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Sep 80]

UNLICENSED ARMS DRIVE ORDERED--The center has asked the states and union territories to launch a massive drive to unearth unlicensed arms. Home Minister Zail Singh told a news conference in Jaipur today that the states have been advised to give 1 month grace period for voluntary surrender of unlicensed arms without any punishment. But those who do not take advantage of this offer will be dealt with sternly. The home minister said the existing law is being amended to provide for more stringent punishment for those possessing unlicensed arms. Zail Singh felt that some religious places are being used to spread the virus of communalism. He said that good sense of the people of different communities should prevail to curb it, otherwise the government may be forced to take action since it cannot allow the propagation of communalism. In reply to a question, the home minister said he is of the opinion that intelligence agencies and CID (Criminal Investigation Department) wings of the police need special training and facilities and should be separate from the common police cadre. [Text] [BK070848 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Sep 80]

NAXALITE LEADERS ARRESTED--New Delhi, 7 Sep (AFP)--Seventeen pro-Beijing sympathizers of Naxalites were arrested in Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras) today during a continuing state-wide combing operation by police in the southern state following some violent incidents involving the extremists recently. Reports reaching here said the latest arrests were made in a pre-dawn sweep, at Dharmapuri District. The extremists resisted their arrests by attacking the police party, injuring seven of them. Among the detained were two important leaders of the movement, police were quoted as saying. One of them was said to have addressed a number of public meetings in the area asking the people to revolt against police. Another important Naxalite leader, Mattu Karamani, was nabbed by police last week in North Arcot District. [Text] [BK071519 Hong Kong AFP in English 1503 GMT 7 Sep 80]

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION ORDINANCE ISSUED--Governor of the northeastern states L. P. Singh has promulgated the Tripura Tribunal of Criminal Jurisdiction Ordinance 1980. The ordinance provides for the expeditious trial of people arrested in connection with the recent disturbances in the state. The Tripura cabinet earlier approved the draft ordinance. [Text] [BK080525 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Sep 80]

GANDHI: SITUATION THREATENS COUNTRY--Union Commerce Minister Pransab Mukherjee has called upon the people of the northeastern region to rise and fight against the forces of disruption and destabilization. He said tendencies of separatism and regionalism which threaten the integrity of the country should also be curbed. Mr Mukherjee was opening a conference of the state congress-1 committee of the northeastern region in Itanagar today. He said the stupendous task awaiting congressmen in the region is to bring the people into the national mainstream of political life and thinking. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in a special message to the conference, has said that the present situation threatens the unity and integrity of the country and has affected the process of economic development. She asked the congress-1 workers to strengthen the party so that it can more effectively solve the problems and help implement economic policies. [Text] [BK080906 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 80]

POLICE RECOVER MORE REVOLVERS--The Amritsar police have recovered 62 more Pakistani-made revolvers following raids in different localities of the city. So far, 185 such revolvers have been seized. [Text] [BK090355 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Sep 80]

IMPORT OF CRUDE, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS--India will import 16 million tons of crude and 6 million tons of petroleum products next year. Petroleum Minister Virendra Patel told PTI that steps have already been initiated in this direction. He said supplies of oil from Kuwait are expected to figure in the talks during the visit of the Amir of Kuwait. [Text] [BK091653 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 80]

SOVIET AID TO KASHMIR--Srinagar, June 29.--Jammu and Kashmir will get Russian technical help and collaboration for setting up various units for manufacturing electronic components including portable television receivers and electronic watches. Mr. Y. B. Titov, a Soviet expert and Mr. P. N. Wakhlu, General Manager, Cincosales, sole Indian agency for the Russian electronic components, had detailed discussions with the officials here. Both the State authorities and the private entrepreneurs have been advised by the Soviet organisation, Elorg, to identify areas where Russian technical help will be made available for setting up units for manufacturing electronic gadgets. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Jun 80 p 13]

PLA MEMBERS ARRESTED--Imphal, July 9 (UNI)--Two important members of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), Mr. Mairangthem Borajao and Mr. Mayenliam Amueana, were arrested yesterday evening near Bodim Lisrak, about two km. from Imphal police station. The police said three country-made pistols and hand-grenades had been recovered from them. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Jul 80 p 4]

MINORITIES COMMISSION REPORT--New Delhi, July 9 (UNI)--The minorities commission has recommended that para-military training on a communal basis should be discouraged. Its first annual report, tabled in the Lok Sabha today, the commission has also desired replacement in schools and colleges, of textbooks which tend to instill in young minds feelings of animosity between communities, by those which encourage feelings of equality and brotherhood among members of all communities. In a memorandum of action taken on the report, which was also tabled in the house, the government has promised that the commission's first suggestion will be brought to the notice of all state governments. The attention of the state governments will also be drawn to the amendments made in 1972 to the provisions of Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code. A new subsection (c) was then inserted to deal specifically with para-military training on communal lines. It will be impressed on the states that they should take action according to the provisions of the law. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Jul 80 p 11]

JAMMU, KASHMIR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS--Srinagar, July 9--District industrial centres have been set up in all the districts of Jammu and Kashmir to provide various facilities to entrepreneurs. This is among the achievements claimed by the government headed by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, which had just completed three years in office. It is proposed to set up 2,000 new industrial units with the assistance provided by the industrial centres, according to a press note issued here yesterday. In the field of agriculture, production had gone up by two-lakh tonnes between 1975-76 and 1978-79. The production target for this year had been fixed at 13.70 lakh tonnes. The fertiliser consumption had gone up from 7,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes during the past four years. Another major accomplishment was the introduction of a single-line administration. Under this system, authority and planning had been decentralised to ensure the people's participation. Initially introduced at the district level, the decentralisation process had now reached the block and panchayat levels. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Jul 80 p 16]

HELICOPTER WING--Islamabad, Sept 4--The Indian Government is considering a proposal to create a separate helicopter wing for its army, according to "The Statesman" of Delhi. The report said a controversy has been going on for the past 15 years whether the Indian Air Force or the Indian Army should have the exclusive rights to operate helicopters assigned to the army. The daily said the Government has assigned more than 80 percent of the helicopters of various types in the I.A.F. inventory to fulfil the army tasks. A little less than twenty percent of Air Force helicopters are utilized for IAF tasks. The army has also more than 100 helicopters for the observation post role.--APP [Text] (Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 80 p 6)

BENGAL LIN PING GROUP--Mr A. K. Sen, Chief Secretary told reporters at Writers Building on Wednesday that extremists, suspected to be belonging to the pro-Lin Ping group, were committing murders in north Bengal. He said that on June 28, about 20 people, allegedly belonging to this group raided a house in Chailin village in west Dinajpur and killed two people and escaped with two guns. Mr Sen said on June 30, about 25 persons, shouting slogans, attacked and killed two persons in north Khatagram village in west Dinajpur. Police on Monday arrested four people, including two prominent leaders of the group from north Bengal. Meanwhile, police sources said that of the five prisoners who had escaped from the Cooch Behar jail on June 10, two were rearrested recently. The sources said that during an investigation, it had been learnt that the prisoners escaped with the help of ropes hung from the wall of the jail. Disciplinary action might be taken against any of the staff on duty found to have been negligent. [Text] (Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 10 Jul 80 p 3)

NAXALITE TO CONGRESS--Hyderabad, July 8.--Mr Chepala Yerralaiah, one of the two candidates of the Communist Party, of India (Marxist-Leninist) to be elected to the State Assemblies in the country, has joined the Congress (I), the ruling party announced yesterday, reports UNI. Mr Yerralaiah had resigned from the CPI(ML) and also from the Andhra Assembly recently. His resignation from the Assembly has, however, not been accepted by the Congress(I) Legislature Party leader, Dr Chenna Reddy who has admitted him to the party. Mr Yerralaiah belonged to the Satyanarain Singh faction of the Naxalites and had contested the elections as an Independent. [Text] (Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 10 Jul 80 p 7)

CP CONDEMNS OTHER COMMUNISTS--The first Delhi state convention of the all India Communist Party was held in New Delhi yesterday. Inaugurating it, a former member of parliament Mrs Rosa Deshpande criticised both the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of India-Marxist for their anti-government policies and programs. She said capitalism, imperialism, profiteering and hoarding are the real enemies of the country. The new party, she said, will extend full support to Mrs Gandhi on these issues. [Text] [BK100327 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 80]

AMBASSADOR TO BURUNDI, RWANDA--Arjun Singh Dada, High Commissioner designate of India to Uganda, has been concurrently accredited as ambassador of India to Burundi and Rwanda with residence in Kampala in succession to Madanjeet Singh. [Text] [DEL20629 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0921 GMT 9 Sep 80]

SECURITY POSTS ON BURMA BORDER--The Nagaland government has decided to approach the defense forces to set up security posts in all the Nagaland villages on the international border with Burma. Chief Minister Jashokie told newsmen in Kohima that hostile Nagan across the border are infiltrating into Nagaland's villages and indulging in arson and looting. [Text] [DEL10756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Sep 80]

COMMUNIST LEADER DIES--Trivandrum, July 5 (PTI)--Mr T.A. Majid, CPI leader and former minister, died in the medical college hospital here today afternoon. Mr Majid (59) was admitted to the hospital for treatment of a liver ailment on Tuesday. He is survived by his wife, a son and three daughters. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 6 Jul 80 p 10]

ORISSA OIL EXPLORATION--New Delhi, July 6 (PTI)--Oil exploration work is to begin soon in Puri, Cuttack and Balasore districts of Orissa. The government of Orissa has given a letter of intent granting oil exploration licence to OIL India which has already conducted aeromagnetic survey of the onshore along with the offshore area of the Mahanadi basin. The company has drawn up a perspective five-year plan to launch an intensive seismic survey of the onshore area in the three district. Drilling will start in 1982, if the prospects are good, at a cost of Rs 32.85 crores. Six wells are to be drilled in the onshore area. OIL India will conduct the seismic surveys through contract service. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Jul 80 p 13]

CHINESE BALLOON IN BIHAR--Mr J P Nathur, A BJP member on Tuesday asked the Central Government to take serious note of a long parachute balloon with some sweets, battery cells and Chinese literature found in a tribal belt in Bihar, reports PTI. The balloon, he said, was seen by some responsible officials of Punjab National Bank. Raising this matter as a special mention Mr Nathur said the bank officials had already written about it to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and lodged FIR in a police station there. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Jul 80 p 5]

KERALA COUNCIL ELECTIONS--Cochin, June 29 (PTI)--Elections to district councils, to be set up under the district administration act in Kerala, will be held in December and the councils will start functioning from January. This was announced here by the Kerala minister in charge of

local self government, yesterday in his inaugural address to the village development seminar organised by the Cochin University school of continuing education. He said that the district administration bill, which received the assent of the President recently, envisaged decentralisation of power through setting of District Councils exercising delegated powers at the district level. There were differences of opinion over the extent of such delegated powers. It was, however, proposed to start with it by bringing some selected subjects under the purview of these councils. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Jun 80 p 6]

COCHIN PORT EXPANSION--The centre has sanctioned Rs 31.16 crores for the integrated development of Cochin Port. The project is expected to be completed in three years. The need for a separate fertiliser berth has arisen because of frequent breakdowns and unsatisfactory performance of cranes, increase in container traffic and danger of pollution to the containers due to the handling of fertilisers. With the commissioning of the new berth saving on freight to the extent of Rs 25 per tonne is expected. The total freight saving in a year is expected to be around 90 lakhs. The unloading facilities for fertilisers will be provided by Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd (FACT). The proposed new oil berth in the Ernakulam channel has been designed to receive vessels with 10.7 metres draft, capable of further deepening to 12.2 metres in future. It will also expand the capacity of the Cochin refinery from 3.5 million tonnes to 4.5 million tonnes at a cost of Rs 2.5 crores. The approximate cost of setting up a grassroots refinery is Rs 70 crores. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Jul 80 p 7]

(Sd): 4/20

POLITICIANS, MILITARY MEN ACCUSE PRESIDENT SUHARTO OF CORRUPTION

Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by Rolf Dietrich]

[Text] Mohammed Jasin, retired lieutenant-general in the Indonesian army, feels only contempt for his country's authorities. The former commander of an elite division and deputy chief of general staff is facing a charge of insulting Indonesian President Suharto and his family. Now the old soldier is demanding in a letter to Suharto: "I would prefer to be shot without a trial. The courts in our country are only tools of the government anyway and reach their decisions as they are instructed."

The old warrior's wish will certainly not be granted. Suharto cannot afford to have one of the most respected and loved generals in the country executed. He will still try everything to silence the former officer, for Mohammed Jasin is singing the loudest solo part in the steadily growing chorus of critics of the Indonesian government.

The general's crime: in a detailed report he condemned the "hypocrisy and corruption of Suharto's regime" and backed his charges with a carefully documented statement of how President Suharto and his son Sigit acquired a 720-hectare cattle farm at the state's expense. Jasin presented the documents to parliament with the demand that Suharto should hand over power to more honest politicians.

The government saw to it that the Indonesian newspapers did not publish a word about Jasin's report. But it could not prevent copies of the document being distributed on the very next day by students at all the Indonesian universities. Jasin's accusations are not sensational news.

Since Suharto succeeded the founder of the state Sukarno in 1965 he and his family have had to defend themselves against accusations of corruption. His wife Tien Suharto is popularly known as "Mrs 10-percent," and "Madame Fifty-Fifty," because there is hardly a deal made in which she does not get a cut. The government itself admits that corruptibility is consuming the Indonesian economic structure like a cancer.

So every year there is a new campaign against corruption. Each time a lot of little fish are caught--for example, the governor of a province in Sumatra who in 1 year earned DM 30 million from the sale of state subsidized rice.

A court in the neighboring country of Singapore is currently spreading a bundle of dirty Indonesian linen out in public. Karthika Thahgir, the widow of a former director of the national oil company Pertamina, is filing suit for more than DM 60 million that her husband had deposited in a bank in Singapore.

Pertamina maintains that the money was acquired illegally by corruption, including that by two German companies which thereby assured themselves of Pertamina contracts. Widow Thahgir calls the money "commissions," which are customary and legal in Indonesia. As proof she cites the fact that President Suharto also had 5 to 7 percent of the contracts for arms purchases in Israel and Germany transferred to his account.

Opposition to Suharto and his regime is forming, made up of respected politicians and military men who are openly voicing their criticism. Fifty prominent people, among them three former prime ministers and nine retired but influential generals, signed a petition to parliament which expresses doubts about Suharto's capabilities. The officers' opposition is particularly dangerous. Indonesia's military regime stands and falls with the loyalty of the army.

In a countermove Suharto's chief security officers summoned the editors-in-chief of Indonesia's newspapers and showed them "documents" that supposedly proved a purported conspiracy to murder Suharto and 76 top officials. But the government itself showed how little store it set by its own accusations: not one of the supposed conspirators was arrested.

Indonesia's newspapers have not been allowed to print one line about the debate surrounding the government. The correspondent of Radio Australia whose broadcasts are heard in many parts of Indonesia, was deported.

For months, instead of facts the Indonesians have been hearing only wild rumors, which mostly sound worse than the facts. By its crude censorship the government is only doing itself even greater harm.

9581

CSO: 4403

CHANMI DOUANGBOUTDI SPEAKS AT RALLY MARKING SRV NATIONAL DAY

BKD61100 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Speech by Chanmi Douangboudi, member of LPRP Central Committee and secretary of party committee of Vientiane Province and municipality, delivered at a rally held in Vientiane on 1 September in celebration of the 35th anniversary of SRV's August Revolution and National Day--read by announcer]

[Text] In an atmosphere in which our entire army and people are enthusiastically competing to carry out tasks to score achievement, welcoming the fifth anniversary of the LPDR, we hold a grand rally here today to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the August 1945 Revolution and the 2 September National Day of the fraternal SRV. On behalf of the Lao people of various nationalities throughout the country and on behalf of the Vientiane residents, we would like to extend our firm, sincere, militant solidarity and greetings and salutations of close fraternity to the fraternal, heroic Vietnamese army and people.

In August 1945, firmly seizing a favorable opportunity following the great victory of the Soviet Red Army in crushing the fascists and under the clear-sighted leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party and of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people rose up united and seized power throughout the country, smashing the French colonialists' chains of slavery which had been forged for nearly a century and overthrowing the feudal throne which had lasted for thousands of years. The SRV was established on 2 September 1945, opening a new era—an era of independence and freedom—for the Vietnamese people.

The establishment of the SRV marked the first victory in the history of mankind scored by the proletarian class in carrying out a national-democratic revolution in a colonial, semi-feudal country. Afterwards, on 23 September 1945, the French colonialists returned to launch aggression against Vietnam for the second time. Responding to the appeal of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, who said sacrifice everything to safeguard the country and avoid becoming slaves, the entire Vietnamese army and people rose up united and carried out a national salvation struggle. They fought shoulder to shoulder with our Lao people and the fraternal Kampuchean people against

the French aggression. The hard and heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people lasted for 9 years, ending with the glorious victory on the Dien Bien Phu battlefield. Following this victory, Northern Vietnam was liberated and led toward socialism step by step. This victory marked the complete defeat of old colonialism in Indochina and the world.

But, the U.S. imperialists stubbornly took the place of the French colonialists in committing aggression against Vietnam. They carried out a most heinous, profligate war of aggression in Vietnam as well as in Laos and Kampuchea. Their purpose was to turn Southern Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into satellites and military bases to oppose socialism. They carried out a devastating war against Northern Vietnam--the major, firm rear base for the frontlines in Southern Vietnam and other countries in Indochina.

Appreciating the truth that nothing is precious than independence and freedom, the entire Vietnamese army and people rose up and carried out another resistance, systematically smashing all war crimes of the enemy and winning ever greater victories. After nearly 21 years of an anti-U.S. struggle full of difficulties and sacrifices, carried out shoulder-to-shoulder with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese people won complete victory in the offensive in the spring of 1975, with the culmination the historical Operation Ho Chi Minh. This was the first time in their 200-year history that the U.S. imperialists--the richest, strongest and most vicious imperialist chieftains of the era--were defeated. Following this victory, the ruling yoke of imperialism in Vietnam ended forever.

The victory of the Vietnamese people in carrying out the cause of national salvation against the U.S. imperialists has contributed notably to the revolutionary cause of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism of the world people. This victory, together with the victories of the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, compelled the U.S. imperialists to change their counterrevolutionary global strategy. It served as a warning of the inevitable bankruptcy of neocolonialism in the world. This victory led to the reunification of the Vietnamese nation and to the founding of the DRV. It also opened a new era--an era of socialist construction--throughout the country in accordance with the guideline adopted by the fourth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

But with their expansionist, hegemonist ambition, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles have pursued the aim of swallowing up Vietnam and Indochina so as to use them as their springboard into the Southeast Asian region. They used the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as their tool to launch attacks against Vietnam from the southwestern border. At the same time, they sent some 600,000 troops to directly invade northern Vietnam. Enhancing their anti-foreign aggression tradition, the Vietnamese army and people once again defeated the two wars of the Beijing expansionists, safely defending the country. Simultaneously, the Vietnamese army and people joined and assisted the Kampuchean people in completely overthrowing

the genocidal regime of Hanoi and becoming masters of their own destiny. The Chinese reactionaries' colonialist schemes were initially defeated.

Fearing no sacrifice in fighting to defeat foreign aggression, the Vietnamese people have also positively transformed and built socialism on a basis of poverty and backwardness which was heavily damaged by the war, achieving ever greater successes with each passing day. Over the past 5 years, the Vietnamese people have played decisive roles in securing various successes for the Vietnamese nation. At present, the system of exploitation of man by man in Vietnam has been stamped out. The cause of socialist transformation has been successful. Great strides of progress have been achieved in carrying out tasks in the industrial, agricultural, cultural, public health and other fields. The people's living conditions, which were seriously changed during the war, have now been improved step by step. Recently, Vietnam has scored an outstanding achievement in the political and scientific field; that is, Lt Col Phan Tuan, a citizen of Vietnam, first cosmonaut of Asia and the Third World, joined a Soviet cosmonaut in a successful space flight.

At present, the Vietnamese people, with all-round assistance and cooperation from the Soviet Union, assistance from various fraternal countries and all-round and long-term cooperation with our Lao people and the fraternal Kampuchean people, have defended the country while striving to build the material and technical bases of socialism with a view to giving Vietnam modern industry and agriculture, advanced culture and science, and powerful national defence potential, and to fulfilling national and international tasks in the new stage.

Along with pursuing the cause of resistance against aggression and the cause of socialist construction, Vietnam has pursued a foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation widely supported by mankind. With this foreign policy, the role and prestige of Vietnam have been incessantly raised in the international arena. Vietnam has established various forms of relations with 103 countries throughout the world. It maintains trade relations with 63 countries. It is also a member of the United Nations, of the ECMA, and of dozens of international organizations.

The Lao people are proud and elated over the historical, glorious successes and achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and consider these successes and achievements as their own.

The Vietnamese revolution was carried out following the great October Revolution of the Soviet Union. It is a revolution of great international significance characterized by a very profound spirit. Through this revolution, the Vietnamese people have defeated various vicious enemies and set up bases of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country, thus freeing a country of 53 million from the yoke of slavery and marching forward to be masters of their own destiny. The Vietnamese people are now united and struggling to defend and build the country in its advance toward socialism.

The Vietnamese revolution has given bright examples and valuable lessons to various nations and has given encouragement to the world people, particularly the people of colonial countries and protectorates, to rise up and fight to be masters of their own destinies. It has made a contribution to the vigorous development of the three revolutionary currents and to changes in the political situation in the world.

Laos and Vietnam are fraternal countries with common enemies and common objectives--to liberate the country and build socialism. The Lao revolution is closely related to the Vietnamese revolution. The two revolutions have profoundly supported and assisted each other. Since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party--an organization which was later replaced by the Vietnamese Communist Party and the LPRP of the present--through a period of nearly half a century of joint resistance against common enemies, namely the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists, the two parties and two peoples of Laos and Vietnam have complied with the instructions of Chairman Ho Chi Minh and have established fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and special, bright, pure and rare relations. The blood of our two peoples has contributed to the achievement of various brilliant victories for our two countries.

Laos and Vietnam fought together and together won victories in carrying out the August Revolution, and then together formed their respective independent governments. Together we defeated the French colonialists in 1954 and defeated the U.S. imperialists in 1975. At present, we are joining in opposing the expansionist and aggressive policy of the Beijing reactionaries and other imperialists in a very heroic manner. We have also maintained long-term cooperation in the cause of socialist maintenance and construction.

The Lao people are extremely elated that the special relations with Vietnam have been further consolidated and strengthened. Since the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty, the treaty on the national border determination, and other important documents in Vientiane on 18 July 1977, the special relations between our two countries have been strengthened daily and ever more firmly in all respects. They have now become a significant force and factor between our two nations in the cause of defense and building of socialism, as Comrade Kayson Phommavihan, secretary general of the LPRP and premier of the LPDR Government, said: In the history of the world revolution there have already been many brilliant examples of proletarian internationalism, but nowhere and at no time has there been such special, concrete, all-round, pure and unshakeable relations and military solidarity. This is the law of revolutionary development of each country and nobody can destroy it. Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, also said that, built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the special relations between Vietnam and Laos have created a magnificent strength, both material and spiritual, which has helped the peoples of the two countries to clearly recognize their enemies, understand their brutal schemes, overcome all dangers, defeat all reactionary powers, and lead the two nations to advance the achievement of glorious prestige.

Despite being heavily defeated, the reactionaries in the Rattana Kingdom, Laos and Kampuchea have continued to obstinately oppose our three Indochinese peoples. They are stepping up collusion with the U.S. imperialists in using the most rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles as a tool to carry out attacks along the Lao-Thai and Thai-Kampuchean borders. They have also been inciting the ASEAN member countries to be the enemy of the various revolutionary countries with the hope of weakening the three Indochinese countries and fermenting disturbances in the ASEAN member countries in order to create conditions for them to attack the three Indochinese countries and to expand their influence to the Southeast Asian region.

The joint statement of the ministers of the three foreign ministries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in Vientiane on 17 and 18 July 1980 clearly shows the resolute stand of our three Indochinese countries on safeguarding our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and on the issue of building our countries. Our three Indochinese countries seek to establish long-standing friendly relations and cooperation with the various Southeast Asian countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual benefit, and settlement of all disputes through negotiation. This correct stand of our three countries has been widely supported by public opinion all over the world. All of the divisive, sabotaging and expansionist schemes of the Rattana clique in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary powers will undoubtedly be defeated. The just cause of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea will certainly be victorious.

On the occasion of this grand festival of the Vietnamese people, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the communist party, government, army and fraternal people of Vietnam for their support and assistance to our Lao people in our glorious revolutionary cause. We wish the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the distinguished leadership of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party with General Secretary Comrade Le Duc Thu as leader, new and yet greater successes in the struggle of defense of their beloved country and in the cause of socialist construction.

May the militant solidarity and special relations of friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and among the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, like our prosperous and beautiful territories, be developed forever!

May the solidarity between our three Indochinese peoples and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as friendly countries and people throughout the world be consolidated, promoted and expanded with each passing day.

C30: 6206

COMRADES KA, HAN DISCUSS THAI, BEIJING SCHOOLS

0K000930 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Feature: "Conversation Between Comrade Ka and Comrade Han"]

[Excerpt] [Ka] What is the urgent matter you wish to discuss with me today, comrade?

[Han] It not that urgent. I am only eager to discuss with you the recent plundering of our Lao transport and passenger boats by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries. It has made me very resentful, comrade. You have heard of that incident, haven't you?

[Ka] Yes, comrade, I have been informed of that incident, too. But I do not know what to say or do to make the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries stop their wicked acts against us. What is your opinion, comrade, about their arrogant, sinister and blatant acts?

[Han] Regarding their vicious acts, if we keep quiet or ignore them we will be called stupid. Therefore, comrade, we must denounce and expose their vicious acts before progressive world public opinion. It is also necessary to clearly inform the Thai people of this incident.

[Ka] I see.

[Han] We must tell the Thai people who is right and who is wrong. Don't you agree?

[Ka] You are right, comrade. That is what we should do. We cannot ignore this incident, which has hurt our feelings. We must warn and denounce them, the more the better. Am I right, comrade?

[Han] Completely right, comrade.

[Ka] We must make the Thai people understand the true story. Will you, comrade, tell me more about this unfortunate incident? Just tell me anything you want to say about it, comrade.

[Han] Comrade, those wicked acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have hurt my feelings very much. Such acts have undermined the prestige of our country. It is true that our country is small, but we will not let anybody put pressure on us. Do you agree?

[Ka] Yes, of course. Only an animal's feelings would not be hurt by such cruel acts.

[Han] I feel that an act provoking and encroaching upon the sovereignty and liberty of an independent nation cannot be considered an ordinary act.

[Ka] That is quite correct, comrade.

[Han] At least, they must pay compensation for the losses in lives and property. This is not the first time the Thai reactionaries have committed such act against us. Actually, they have repeatedly conducted various provocative acts against us in the recent past.

[Ka] What is the root cause of the incident, comrade?

[Han] There are many causes, comrade, but the original one is that the ruling Thai reactionary clique at present is a faithful lackey which has cast its lot with the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists--its lot with the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists--its masters. So, the Thai reactionaries will do everything that their masters order them to do.

[Ka] Oh, I see, comrade. They just do anything their masters want.

[Han] You know, comrade, sooner or later they will be ordered to do the same thing as happened in Kampuchea under the genocidal Pol Pot-long Sary regime. This is because the purpose of the Chinese reactionaries is to pursue expansionism and hegemonism. They want other countries to be dependent on their country. They will seek every possible way and means to sabotage, destroy or create troubles for any country which refuses to act upon their order or which opposes them.

[Ka] It is clear to me now, comrade.

[Han] Now, let us talk about the ruling Thai ultrarightists.

[Ka] Go ahead, comrade.

[Han] Taught by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and the imperialists, the ruling Thai ultrarightists have an ambition to revive their pan-Thailand doctrine. However, this ambition can no longer be realized.

[Ka] You are right, comrade. It will never come true.

[Han] This is because it is too late now. The time has passed. This era is much different from the past era. It is this ambition that makes the ruling Thai ultrarightists conduct hostile acts against our Laos as well as against Vietnam and Kampuchea. They have particularly acted with hostility against our Laos and Kampuchea, because these two countries are situated in front of them, and because they are the outposts of socialism in this region. This is why the ruling Thai ultrarightists have strived to seek every possible way and means to subvert, sabotage and create disturbances in these countries. All acts of provocation and encroachments against our Laos and Kampuchea are aimed at serving Beijing expansionism and hegemonism.

[Ka] That is right, comrade.

[Han] Now, comrade, the ruling Thai ultrarightists have daily led the Thai nation and people, unawares, ever deeper into the orbit of Beijing expansionism and hegemonism.

[Ka] If so, I am afraid it would be the same as Kampuchea under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

[Han] That is what I fear, too. The Thai people might suffer the same fate as that of the Kampuchean people under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in the past.

[Ka] That is what I fear.

[Han] That is right. This is the crux of the problem. The current provocations against Laos committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are in line with the dark and cunning schemes of the Beijing reactionaries and the imperialists. This is what it is all about, comrade.

[Ka] That is true, comrade. I clearly understand this development. I want to add here that the plundering of our passenger boats by the Thai authorities was aimed at aggravating Lao-Thai relations, comrade. In fact, the Chinese reactionaries do not wish to see Laos and Thailand maintain good relations as in the past. They want the peoples of the two countries to sever the brotherly relations which existed before these border incidents took place. By doing so, favorable conditions will be created for implementation of their great-nation expansionism in this region.

[Han] That is absolutely correct, comrade.

[Ka] The Chinese great-nation reactionaries are extremely notorious. They hope to gradually swallow one country after another in Southeast Asia. This is very dangerous, don't you think, comrade?

[Han] I can strongly say that their schemes are extremely dangerous. Wherever they interfere and take control, they will cause massacres and genocide. Just look at Kampuchea as an example. When the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary

clique was in power, over 3 million Kampuchean people were killed. The other 4 million are still suffering great pain. Don't you think that their schemes are dangerous?

[Ka] Of course, they are very dangerous. The aim of the Chinese reactionaries in instructing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to kill the Kampuchean people was to wipe out the Kampuchean race. Then they could turn that country into their colony. However, such a colony would be different from a colony of the imperialists. They intended to annex Kampuchea, far away from their borders.

[Han] That is what is called expansionism, comrade. It is the Chinese reactionaries' expansionist schemes. They are extremely notorious. Therefore, we must maintain high vigilance and be prepared at all times to smash all of their schemes so as to securely defend our country and march along the glorious path of socialism as we have long aspired to do, comrade.

Now, let's talk about the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who are tooting the line of expansionism and hegemonism of the Chinese reactionaries. They will undoubtedly lead Thailand and the Thai people to bankruptcy.

[Ka] That is true, comrade. How about the Thai authorities who plundered our passenger boats? What should be done to them?

[Han] Well, we must point out to the justice-loving Thai people that it is the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who are responsible for the plundering of the Lao passenger boats. They have bad intentions toward Laos, and are hostile to Laos. They only want to make the already deteriorating Lao-Thai relations more tense. This is to pave the way for the Chinese great-nation expansionists to drag Thailand deeper into their orbit, comrade. We strongly demand that the Thai authorities immediately cease all hostile and provocative acts against Laos. At the same time, they must pay full compensation; otherwise, they will be held solely responsible for any new serious consequences which may take place due to their action.

[Ka] You must do this: You must explain to the Thai people the nature of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries.

[Han] I will do just that.

[Ka] You must say that the Thai ruling clique is hostile to Laos and has made Lao-Thai relations deteriorate.

[Han] Alright, I think that is all. I must say good bye now. Good bye. See you next Friday.

COMRADES KA, HAN DISCUSS MILITARY WORK, INDOCHINA ISSUE

BK171254 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Feature: "A Conversation Between Comrades Ka and Han"]

[Excerpts] [Han] Well, comrade, I would like to know if you have heard about the recent meeting held by our National Defense Ministry to review the military tasks implemented during the first half of this year. What I want to discuss with you today is the details of the direction, tasks and duties which have just been adopted.

[Ka] The details are as follows: At 1400 on 7 August 1980, our National Defense Ministry convened a meeting to review various military tasks implemented during the first 6 months of 1980 and to see what success had been achieved and what problems remain to be settled. In his report to the meeting, Khamtai Siphandon, vice premier, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, clearly pointed out several problems. First and foremost, he discussed the world situation, the situation in Southeast Asia and the situation in Indochina. He stressed special, noteworthy points of the situation. For example, he pointed out enemy schemes.

Now, the Beijing big-nation expansionists have further stepped up their collusion in opposing the Soviet Union, various socialist countries and movements of revolutionary struggle for national liberation in the world, particularly the revolutions in our three Indochinese countries. Regarding the noteworthy situation in Southeast Asia as well as in Indochina in the present, he pointed out that the Beijing big-nation expansionists and the U.S. imperialists have used the ASEAN group, in particular the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries, as their tool in implementing their schemes of opposition to the three Indochinese peoples.

[Han] I see, comrade.

[Ka] They have used the Thai ultrarightists as a tool to subvert and sabotage the revolution in Indochina, particularly in Laos and Kampuchea, in a very open manner. As we are all aware, they have repeatedly sent troops to conduct provocations by launching attacks along the Kampuchean-Thai

border. They have also implemented schemes to send remnants of the Pol Pot Ieng Sary clique's forces and the Khmer reactionary forces into Kampuchea to sabotage the revolution in this country.

In Laos, they have used Thai reactionary troops to conduct provocation acts along the border areas, along the Mekong River, creating the Ban Khokou and the Thai Mekong operations unit boat incidents on 15 June 1980, and going on to unilaterally close the entire border. In doing so, they have implemented the schemes of the Chinese reactionaries, whose aim is to pressure and conduct a blockade against Laos in the hope of damaging and weakening our Lao revolution.

[Han] Oh, I see. That is serious.

[Ka] Their purpose is to march toward...

[Han] Annexation of our country?

[Ka] Yes. Annexation of our country. From this point, he noted that our armed forces have come to clearly understand the enemy schemes.

[Han] Yes, that is true.

[Ka] He then urged the armed forces to maintain a high level of revolutionary vigilance and to be able to distinguish friend from foe. I hope you understand this problem, comrade.

[Han] Oh, yes, comrade. I clearly understand it. How about our situation, comrade. What did he say about it?

[Ka] With regard to our situation, he discussed several issues, particularly the achievements and victories scored by our various armed forces during the first half of this year. For example, he noted the great success achieved in defending the country and maintaining public security. He clearly explained this matter to us, and we have understood it. Despite a thousand and one subversive and sabotage schemes by the enemies against our country, our country is still stable, our new system has been securely safeguarded and has been built in all respects with every passing day, and our administrative bases as well as our people's bases have been consolidated and built daily.

[Han] You are right, comrade.

[Ka] You will see that our various armed forces have been continuously trained and tempered in all fields, and so forth. I hope you know all about this.

[Han] Yes, comrade.

[Ka] Look back and see if we have lost anything in the recent past. We will see that we have lost nothing. Our territory has been securely defended while peace and public order in our country have been maintained. We consider this a great success and a new advance for our country. This is also considered as a basis for us to build our army as a well-organized, modern one. This success has also proved that we have followed the correct line and direction set forth by our party. This is what our national defense ministry has appreciated.

[Han] I see, comrade.

[Ka] In addition to these successes and achievements, he pointed out problems which remain to be resolutely settled.

[Han] Now, comrade, what did he say about the direction and tasks to be implemented during the second half of this year? Can you tell me about them?

[Ka] Sure, comrade. I believe everybody has learned about these things. However, I can again tell you about this matter. I would like to tell you that along with maintaining a high level of combat readiness, it is necessary to strive to fulfill the task of maintaining public security ever more effectively. Attention must be paid to implementing the task of motivating and persuading the people to build bases while firmly consolidating and building the armed forces in all respects, particularly in the political field. Cadre affairs must also be firmly grasped. At the same time, attention must be made to improving the living conditions of soldiers while effectively carrying out the task of strengthening international solidarity, in particular solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

[Han] I understand now.

[Ka] These are the directions and tasks to be implemented in the second half of the year. I hope you, comrade, firmly grasp them.

[Han] Yes, comrade, I do. However, I have to take notes of these things so that I can learn them by heart later.

[Ka] You are right, comrade. But, the important point is that we must put them into actual practice.

[Han] Yes, they must be resolutely put into actual practice in an effective manner. Did he also say how to do this?

[Ka] Yes, he did. To successfully implement these directions and tasks, first of all full attention must be given to making arrangements for their implementation. All must join in carrying out the tasks, and must do so with a high spirit of responsibility. Emulation movements must be launched. Each unit must review achievements after completing tasks in each stage so

as to learn lessons, to promote good points and settle problems of weak points. In addition, attention must be paid to effectively improving the material and spiritual life of fraternal cadres and combatants so as to encourage them to fulfill their duties. The basic point is that it is necessary to effectively provide political and ideological training for fraternal cadres and combatants so as to help them understand their responsible tasks. There are many other things to be done or to be paid attention to so that the direction and tasks adopted can be realized. Do you have any more questions to ask me, comrade?

[Han] I think that is all I want to know. I now clearly understand the issues.

[Ka] And I have nothing else to say, either. Look, Comrade Han. You must not forget that in light of the present situation, it is necessary for us to pay attention to educating and training fraternal cadres and combatants to clearly understand the situation and the nature of the enemies. Particularly, we must understand that the Chinese reactionaries are the direct, brutal, vicious and dangerous enemy of our army and people as well as of the people of the world.

[Han] I see, comrade.

[Ka] The Chinese reactionaries are more dangerous than imperialists. We must understand this fact first so that we can defeat them. If we do not understand this fact, we might lack vigilance and fail to understand their schemes. You have seen what they have done in Kampuchea? They used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as a tool to implement their genocidal schemes before annexing this country. This is what I mean by very dangerous.

[Han] It is very clear to me now.

[Ka] At present, Thailand is beginning to enter the orbit of big-nation expansionism. The big-nation expansionists are now using the Thai ultrarightists to speed up implementation of their schemes.

[Han] So, the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries are serving as their lackeys?

[Ka] No doubt about that.

[Han] I have now come to clearly understand the situation, comrade.

[Ka] I am glad you understand it.

[Han] Well, comrade, there is nothing else to discuss today. I think I will have to leave now.

[Ka] Okay, comrade, good bye.

CSO: 4206

LPDR LEADERS, MEDIA CONTINUE CRITICISM OF THAIS

Channi Douangboutdi

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] In the morning of 8 July Channi Douangboutdi, a minister in the Office of the Prime Minister and Party Secretary for the province and city of Vientiane, addressed a meeting of the various departments and bureaus of the province and city of Vientiane, the City Administrative Committee and representatives of mass organizations. He discussed the situation of the province and city of Vientiane as well as that of the country in the past couple of years and the nature of the enemies of the Lao revolution and of the revolution in this region. This took place at the offices of the Administrative Committee of the province and city of Vientiane. More than 50 people attended.

On this occasion Channi Douangboutdi told those assembled that: Over the past few years conditions in the city and province of Vientiane and throughout the country as well, the enemy has been working its schemes of sabotage and continues to do so. They use the strategem of peace as a basic; they obstruct, harass, destroy and sabotage in order to weaken our revolution, create rebellions to topple and then gobble up our country. They use many schemes both secret and open and legal. They attack on all sides in order to have the greatest effect on the development of our new socialist system. This is especially true in areas on the Lao-Thai border, in the plains, in the cities and in the mountains among the minorities.

These tricks are the strategy of the American imperialists and the reactionary Beijing big power expansionists toward Southeast Asia, especially the three countries of Indochina, as well as the rest of the world. In fact at this time they are conspiring secretly to have the Chinese reactionaries create tensions throughout the world in order to block the progress of socialism, resist and overthrow the developing and newly-liberated countries as well as the movement for peace and justice in the world.

The accusations of systematic Thai provocations by the reactionary Beijing big power expansionists of a number of Thai reactionaries carry out provocations against Laos. They have carried out robberies and provocations using MROU [Mekong River Operations Units] boats along the Mekong River border of Laos to cause a decline in Lao-Thai relations, leading to the unilateral closing of the Thai-Laos border.

In order to show their continuing good intentions, officials in Vientiane appointed a high-level commission led by Mr Phao Phinphachan, the chairman of the Vientiane Province Administrative Committee chief of the Lao-Thai Border Commission. The commission went to Nong Khai to meet with Mr Kuson Santitham, the governor of Nong Khai Province and chief of the Thai-Lao Border Committee on 27 June in order to work with the Thai side to reduce tensions to create peace on both shores of the Mekong River.

Lao-Thai relations are fraternal relations according to the joint Lao-Thai statement issued by Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn and Prime Minister Kriangkak Chamanon. But the situation simply did not change as hoped by the Lao side. Quite the contrary when the commission from Vientiane returned, Beijing reactionaries had ordered the Thai reactionaries to close the border unilaterally.

In conclusion Mr Chamsi Douangboudi asked all representatives at the meeting to open a propaganda campaign to promptly expose, destroy and defeat all the schemes of the imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries, take care to improve our forces in every area to increase the strength of the new order and advance to the new era. It is very important that a propaganda campaign be carried out widely among the Lao people and Thai people so that they can see the schemes of the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists who are using a number of Thai reactionaries to destroy Lao-Thai friendship, overthrow the Thai Government which the Thai people have in power now so as to put some reactionary henchmen in power. When this happens the fate of the Thai people will be that of Kampuchea where China used Pol Pot-Ieng Sary to exterminate the Kampuchean race--more than 3 million people died. Thailand will become the military base of the American imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries for resisting the new order in Laos as well as all nations in this region of the world.

Commentary Stresses Friendship

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Jul 80 p 2

['Talking Together' Column by S. Thip Thiangchan: 'Who Really Has Good Intentions']

[Text] A Radio Thailand broadcast on 6 July 1980 stated that "Thailand has closed its borders in Nong Khai Province and Nakhon Phanom Province." This border is about 1,200 kilometers long. The broadcast also stated that "as long as MROU [Mekong River Operations Unit] patrol boats are not guaranteed that they will not be shot at, Thailand will not open the border in the area mentioned."

Not many hours after the Thai broadcast, Radio Beijing in a coordinated broadcast stated that "Thai officials were correct in closing their border with the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic]." Radio Beijing also slandered the LPDR about the incident in which Thai raiders plundered the Lao people at Khoknai Village, [Meuang] Natsaifong District and in other locations along the Mekong River; they distorted the truth.

We have investigated why Radio Beijing would slander the Lao people and support the announcement of a group of Thai power-holders who have shown themselves to be the enemy of the LPDR. They have not concealed their support. The support is not surprising because there is a joint strategy of the reactionary hegemonists in Beijing and the imperialists. For some time the Beijing hegemonists conspiring with the imperialists have been winning over a number of people in the Thai administration to serve their expansionist interests by creating tensions along the Lao-Thai border to destroy the age-old friendship between the Thai and Lao peoples to destroy the true interests of the Thai people. They have done this openly despite the joint Lao-Thai communique signed by His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihane and His Excellency General Kriangsak Chamanan and the memorandum of negotiations between representatives of the two countries on 17 August 1979. Even more serious, their acts are a grave violation of the International Treaty of Barcelona of April 1921 concerning borders; certain sections specify that "those countries which have access to the sea are to facilitate and assist those countries without access to the sea."

In addition they are making a tense situation even more dangerous for peace and stability in this area.

The LPDR government and the Lao people have always regarded the friendship and the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples to be the most important aspect of their relations. Therefore, they respect the sovereignty and territorial waters of Thailand. Historically, the Lao people have never caused hardship for the Thai people. On the contrary, it is the Thai powerholders with their ideology of pan-Thai chauvinism who have killed and oppressed the Lao people. It was necessary for the Lao people to fight to defend themselves and their territory. Lao good intentions have been clearly demonstrated many times. Recently a group of Thai terrorists pillaged the property of the Lao people in [Meuang] Natsaifong District with the support of a Thai NROU patrol boat. The Lao side would like to settle the matter peacefully and quickly. Therefore, we ordered the province level border commission of Vientiane Province to hold talks in Nong Khai on 27 June 1980. The talks were not able to reach agreement except that there should be another meeting in Vientiane, and a letter dated 2 July 1980 to that effect was sent to Thai officials in Nong Khai Province. But until now the officials in Nong Khai have not had time to come for talks. Even more serious after the talks on 27 June 1980 in Nong Khai, Radio Thailand openly announced again that "Thailand will not open its border." What are we, the Lao people, to understand from this position? It shows the bad intentions of the Thai

side; a group of Thai power-holders with the connivance of imperialists and international reactionaries are pulling the strings to create tensions which will provide an excuse for their infiltration and gradual gobbling up of Thailand.

All this further shows the sincerity and good intentions of the Lao side, which would like to solve the tense situation along the Lao-Thai border, closed unilaterally by the Thai side, and gradually return to a normal situation.

Thai Historical Ambitions

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAIL in lao 11 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Commentary: "Thai Officials Not Upright in Lao-Thai Relations"]

[Text] The Beijing reactionary hegemonists and the imperialists were in control early in 1980 of some Thai officials who planned the incidents in which Thai volunteer henchmen and MROU [Mekong River Operations Unit] carried out provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They sent terrorists from Thailand to pillage in Laos, and they used MROU boats to transport the volunteer soldier terrorists to provoke Lao officials guarding the border on the Lao bank of the Mekong. This has severely shaken Lao-Thai friendship. This friendship had been progressing well every day since the joint Lao-Thai communique signed by His Excellency Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane and His Excellency Prime Minister Kriangsak Chavanon. But now visits by people on either side of the Mekong River border have been stopped, and Thai officials say it is "for security reasons." They closed the border between Song Khai and Vientiane.

In order to avoid further deterioration in relations between Laos and Thailand, the Lao side appointed a high-ranking local committee led by Mr Phao Pholphachan, chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee and head of the Lao-Thai border commission. The committee went to Song Khai to meet with Mr Kuan Vantithan, the governor of Song Khai Province with the goal of allowing the Lao and Thai people to resume making visits between Vientiane Province and Song Khai Province and of returning relations to normal. Unfortunately, Lao good intentions received no response at all.

On the contrary, Radio Thailand announced the total closing by the Thai side of the border with Laos throughout the country even though in other areas travel by the Thai is normal.

At that time Thai officials shamelessly and openly sent terrorists and MROU boats across to the Lao side to pillage Lao boats going down the Mekong and openly robbed and killed those transporting Lao goods. In order to coordinate with these incidents the ultra-rightist reactionaries set up a group in Bangkok to proclaim loudly that the government of

Prem Tinsulanon should reconsider the Lao-Thai border. Radio Beijing is the mastermind of the loud cries, sounding like a dying elephant, in order to encourage Thai officials in closing the Lao-Thai border, to destroy peace and Lao-Thai friendship.

Therefore, it is clear that the unilateral Thai closing of the border lets us recognize the treachery and hypocrisy of the Thai ruling circles who are carrying out the plans of the Beijing reactionaries, which are as clear as day! They serve the schemes of Beijing reactionaries' expansionism with the connivance of the imperialists in Indochina and Southeast Asia. On the other hand, the ultra-rightist reactionaries in Thailand would like to use this opportunity to advance the "pan-Thai doctrine" as they have done in the past and expand their territory to the LPDR. But these ultra-rightist Thai reactionaries should recognize that this line of thought is out of date, and there is no hope of doing that at the end of the 20th century.

These events clearly demonstrate that a group of Thai officials are not being upright about Lao-Thai relations. They are creating danger for Thailand itself and their actions will affect peace and stability in this area of the world.

8149

CNO: 4206

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, DEVELOPMENT NOTED

Keo-Oudom District Cultivation

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The Propaganda Section, [Neuang] Keo-Oudom District, announced that since the beginning of June 1980 the members of the agricultural cooperatives and the farmers throughout [Neuang] Keo-Oudom District, Vientiane Province, set to work to transplant their annual rice crop in an area of 680 hectares. During this time they were able to complete 80 percent of the work. In this area they have 179 hectares of new rice fields and 32 hectares of newly restored abandoned rice fields. The agricultural cooperative members and the farmers of the district are now continuing the transplanting of their annual rice crop with all urgency. They expect to have it completed at the end of July.

Kasi District Cultivation

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Beginning from the first part of June 1980 44 agricultural cooperatives in [Neuang] Kasi District, Vientiane Province, began work plowing and harrowing their annual rice fields vigorously. During this time the energetic labor of these district members up to now has enabled them to complete almost 100 percent of the plowing and harrowing of the rice fields in a total area of 1,399.93 hectares. In one part of this they have finished transplanting the rice.

Paksan Planting

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The local reports that from the beginning of June the farmers and members of agricultural cooperatives in various villages in 14 cantons throughout [Neuang] Paksan District, Vientiane Province, organizing themselves into teams and units have hastened to transplant their annual rice crop. Their aim was to finish it on schedule with the season. By now

they have transplanted over 8,000 hectares of rice fields in a total of 11,253 hectares in the district.

These local farmers now are continuing the transplanting industriously to finish it by the estimated time, the beginning of this July. They are determined to care for the transplanted rice by weeding, fertilizing, eliminating plant pests, and watching the water level. The mountain people in some cantons, who earn their living this way, have finished planting the dry rice fields and have begun weeding and eliminating plant pests with great diligence.

Vang Viang Planting

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Jul 60 p 1

[Text] Since the beginning of June the members of the agricultural cooperatives and the farmers of various villages in seven cantons of [Neuang] Vang Viang District, Vientiane Province, have hastened to start transplanting their annual rice vigorously. By now they have finished transplanting rice in over 4,000 hectares of the total area of 6,993 hectares.

They are continuing to transplant industriously so they can finish soon according to the plan. They attend to the care of the rice seedlings already transplanted by weeding, fertilizing, eliminating plant pests, and directing the water level to assure a good harvest at the end of the season.

Luang Prabang Production Conditions

Vientiane SIANG PASADON in Lao 14 Jul 60 pp 2,3

[Text] From the reports of each district it is evident that the harvest and the stacking of sheaves of dry season rice by the people of Luang Prabang were finished in a spirit of pride. After that they worked their annual rice fields and planted for the rainy season. They began everything with enthusiasm.

From the mountains to the plains, far away from the district towns, they worked as teams and units all over. Each day the cadres, the military, and the government officials assigned to state organizations were determined to work hard to help the people, primarily by digging irrigation ditches, repaired irrigation systems, and opened up areas for cultivation under the close direction of the organization leadership and concerned sections. All these cadres understood the premier's orders, depending on their preparation of equipment and morale, coupled with management.

Each section worked with high efficiency as seen in their efforts. For example, the members of the agricultural cooperatives and the farmers of many locales, which are subordinate to [Neuang] Nan District, Oudomxai District, Phon Sai District, Luang Prabang District, and Siang Ngeun

District, hastened to repair the canal and irrigation ditch, as if they were the owners, to receive sufficient flow of water for the rice plants. Now they have basically finished the repair of many canals, over 16 km in length, and have built the Na Phu dikes, as well as completing other tasks. Among these the agricultural cooperative of Pak See Village, [Tasseng] Simal Canton, [Neuang] Phonsai District, had nine irrigation canals over 4,000 meters in length. The farmers of [Tasseng] Muong Sai Canton, [Neuang] Nan District, had over 6,000 meters of aquia, and the farmers of [Tasseng] Pak Vet Canton, Chom Pham Canton, Slong Ngoun Canton, [Neuang] Slong Ngoun District, had nine canals over 1,000 meters in length. At the same time in a spirit of self-sufficiency the farmers of [Neuang] Luang Prabang District cast a quantity of plowshares, harrowed and plowed over 100 marshy areas. This enabled the farmers to prepare their annual rice fields as usual.

The weather in Luang Prabang at this season generally is such that it rains steadily and lightly. The wind blows from time to time. In any direction there are white clouds like smoke so you cannot see the tops of the mountains. But the Luang Prabang people, who engage in wet field and dry field cultivation, adapt to the conditions and energetically undertake their various tasks. When it rains and the weather is favorable, they join together in production showing no weariness. They face the elements like the ever-flowing Mekong River.

Now under the brilliant leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party all 71 agricultural cooperatives, 1,872 households, 21,318 persons, have begun plowing, harrowing, sowing seed, and transplanting their annual rice industriously in all 3,590.77 hectares of rice fields in [Neuang] Nan District, which is the production center of Luang Prabang Province. In the annual wet rice cultivation season the average harvest of one hectare has been from three to three and one half tons. This year although they met certain difficulties because the water was insufficient and production equipment was lacking, still the people's yearly cultivation began on schedule with the season. This enabled them to achieve satisfactory results in the end because they had made preparations and managed their tasks and mutual participation well. They have won an initial splendid victory.

Now the people of Luang Prabang are continuing in attack on the battle line of production to make the food production figures set by the party and state a reality and to achieve victory in the last year of the party's three year plan. It is a contribution to creating conditions to make the State's first five-year plan to be a victorious success.

10 B45 Planted in Luang Prabang.

Vientiane KHANSAN PACHET LAD in Lao 12 Jul 69 p A6

[Excerpt] Vientiane (KPL) In June of this year the Luang Prabang Province agricultural section sent cadre technicians with 500 kg of 10 B45 seed rice,

1,207 kg of chemical fertilizer, and 240 kg of pesticides to help and direct an experimental team in working in intensive agriculture at Nasang Village, Phou Mok Village, [Tasseng] Sangkhalok Canton, [Meuang] Luang Prabang District, Nham Houang Village, [Tasseng] [Meuang] Nan Canton and District, Pak Bouang Settlement, Luang Prabang Province. This measure was to insure good results for the harvest and to learn lessons in directing intensive cultivation in other locales.

9614

(MO) 4706

BRIEFS

XIENG KHOUANG MILITARY REGION ACHIEVEMENTS--In July, the command of the Xieng Khouang military region held a meeting to review achievements scored in the first half of 1980. The meeting discussed weak points and strong points of the first semester plan, and outlined a new plan for the second half of this year aimed at building an allround strong company, heightening a sense of combat vigilance and striving to engage in political and ideological study. [BK281241 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Aug 80]

LUANG PRABANG MILITARY REGION ACHIEVEMENTS--In late July, the command of the Luang Prabang provincial military region held a meeting to review achievements scored in the first half of 1980. After reviewing the work in the past 6 months, the participants also accepted a new plan for the second semester of this year as outlined by the provincial military command for implementation in their respective units. The new plan is aimed at encouraging each unit to heighten a sense of mastership, to maintain a sense of combat readiness, and to contribute to scoring new great achievements to welcome the forthcoming national day. [BK281241 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Aug 80]

AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA--According to the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, on 18 August Kithong Vongsai, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sri Lanka, presented credentials to Sri Lanka President Jaywardene. [Text] [BK281235 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Aug 80]

SOVIET CIVIL AVIATION RECEPTION--On the evening of 18 August, the Soviet Military Attache for Civil Aviation and the Soviet Cultural Center in Laos jointly hosted a reception to mark the founding anniversary of Soviet civil and military aviation at the Soviet Cultural Center in Vientiane. Attending the reception were Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the SPC and vice president of the Laos-USSR friendship association; Souphan Luanginsisiangmai, acting director of the army directorate for propaganda and training service; and several Soviet aviation specialists in Laos. [BK281235 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 20 Aug 80]

ARMY RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOL--On the morning of 15 August, the Directorate of the Russian Language Training School of the LPLA held a ceremony to conclude the second training course which commenced in August 1978. The director of the school read a report on the outcome of the study of the first and second year students. The students learned how to read, write and speak the language for use in their work. [BK281235 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Aug 80]

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS' AID--On 9 August representatives of the Christian Organization for Service to Asia, the Catholic Organization against Hunger and for Development, and the Fraternity Organization with Laos visited Savannakhet and Luang Prabang Provinces. In Savannakhet Province, the representative of the Christian Organization for Service to Asia pledged funds to assist in building a medium-size reservoir at Houai Bak, Nanokkhan Canton, Champhon District and a child care center at km-6 marker which will accommodate some 500 orphans--victims of the U.S. war of aggression in the province. The organization will also help to build a hospital in the province. The other two organizations pledged to give assistance to Luang Prabang Province by providing teaching aid materials, water pumps and agricultural experimental tools too as well as building school buildings for the primary agricultural training school in the province. [BK281235 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Aug 80]

INDONESIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--On the evening of 18 August, Indonesian ambassador to Laos Pudjo Prasetyo hosted a reception at the Indonesian embassy to mark the 35th anniversary of Indonesian independence. Attending the reception were Phoumivongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Sali Vongkhamsoo, minister attached to the premier's office; and several other cabinet members and members of the SPC. [BK281235 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Aug 80]

LECTURE AT WOMEN'S MEETING--On 30 August 1980 the Central Committee of the Patriotic Lao Women's Union held a meeting at the studies center of the Education, Sports and Religious Affairs Ministry to hear a lecture delivered by Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs. Attending the meeting were Mrs Khamsouk Vongvichit, acting chairman of the Patriotic Lao Women's Union; Mrs Khamphon Phimmaseng, chief of the office of the union; and a large crowd of members and representatives of the women's unions attached to various ministries and departments in the center and Vientiane municipality. In his lengthy lecture, Phoumi Vongvichit discussed the situation in the world and at home and some good, basic points of the Lao revolution. He emphasized the patriotic traditions of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and the tradition of revolutionary struggle of the fraternal Lao women. He pointed out some weak points of the fraternal women in the recent past, the role and status of women in society, and working procedures of the women's unions at various levels. His lecture was aimed at helping all fraternal women firmly grasp the line and policies of the party and state, firmly grasp the general situation, and successfully implement the role and duties as well as the heroic tradition of the fraternal Lao women, who will strive to positively contribute to the cause of defense and the building of their young socialist country. [Text] [BK311520 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Aug 80]

TOBACCO FACTORY PRODUCTION--From January to June of 1980 the workers of the Siviangkham tobacco factory which is affiliated with the Department of Light Industry, Ministry of Industry and Trade have been determined to strive to do their work of producing tobacco well for society's benefit. In this period they have produced 90,990 packs of Lenthong cigarettes and 29,500 kilograms of dry leaf. In addition to doing their work well they have also transplanted 100 percent of their rice amounting to 16,766 square meters. And they raised secondary crops, 320 fruit trees such as jackfruit, mango, banana, coconut and others. Now the comrade workers of this factory have continued to militantly boost their enterprise to honor the Fifth National Day on 2 December. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Jul 80 pp 1, 4] 8149

LUANG PRABANG TRADE--Vientiane (KPL)--In the first six months of this year the cadres in the shops of [Meuang] Luang Prabang District and Luang Prabang Province, located in [Tasseng] Siang Men Canton, concentrated in bringing consumer goods and production tools for sale to the cadres and general public. These included more than nine tons of salt, over three tons of sugar, more than 2,600 tins of milk, 12,200 meters of cloth, 275 blankets, more than 300 skirts, 2,250 pots, 2,250 bowls, more than 1,000 bars of soap, educational supplies, agricultural tools, and other utensils. At the same time they bought from the people produce and forest products in large quantity, among which were soybeans, four tons of sesame seed, resin, gurma oil, animal bones, hides, etc. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 12 Jul 80 p A5] 9615

SAYABOURY PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL--Vientiane (KPL)--On 1 July 1980 the Sayaboury Province People's Revolutionary Council officially opened a meeting to sum up the work of the first six months of the year under the chairmanship of Provincial Party Secretary Khankong Saignalat, who is also chairman of the Sayaboury Provincial Administrative Committee. All of the party committee, the Provincial Administrative Committee, the Provincial People's Revolutionary Council, and the provincial Lao Front for National Construction attended. All those present at the meeting reviewed how the Party Central Committee's Resolution No 7 was publicized and how it pertained to carrying out various tasks during the first six months of 1980. The meeting also passed plans for implementing the work of the last six months of 1980 in order to meet the goals in the final part of the three year plan, along with creating conditions to advance to implementation of the State's first five year plan. On the afternoon of 2 July the meeting closed, having successfully accomplished all its tasks. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 12 Jul 80 p A7] 9615

THOULAKHOM TRADE--In the first six months of the year the cadres of the shops in [Meuang] Thoulakhom District, Vientiane Province, were determined to bring consumer goods and production tools for sale to the cadres and general public. These items amounted to three tons of salt, one ton of sugar, 1,600 tins of milk, over 3,000 meters of cloth, 160 blankets, 600 skirts, soap, cigarettes, agricultural implements, and household utensils. They also bought from the

people a great deal of produce and forest products, including 3 tons of soybeans and corn, resin, gacjin oil, animal bones, and other things. These actions not only improved the living standards of the people but also provided an incentive to contribute labor to boost production and to look for forest products, which are valuable for our country's expansion and are profitable for state export. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Jul 80 p 1] 9615

PROPERTY GIVEN TO STATE--On the evening of 15 July 1980, Mr Youan Somphen and Ms Somlouay, owners of the four-story building opposite headquarters of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association on Manthatulat Road, Vientiane, were moved to officially turn over their building to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. They did so to merge their personal wealth with that of the state in order that it might be used to further the mission of building socialism in our country. It was announced that in the past Youan and Somlouay have sacrificed dwelling houses, a filling station and other property worth millions of kip to the benefit of the country. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Jul 80 pp 1, 4] 8866

SIKHOTTABONG DISTRICT CULTIVATION--Since mid-June 1980, farmers in [Neuang] Sikhottabong District of Vientiane have been engaged in planting their wet rice crop on an area of 1,869 hectares in order to complete the planting on schedule. From the time they began work to the present, they have planted more than 1,600 hectares, approximately 85 percent of their goal. They are endeavoring to complete the planting quickly, and at the same time to take good care of the rice already planted by weeding, applying organic fertilizer, maintaining dikes, monitoring the water level and other measures. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Jul 80 pp 1, 2] 8866

SANAKHAM DISTRICT CULTIVATION--Since the beginning of June, agricultural cooperative members and farmers of the cantons of [Neuang] Sanakham District, Vientiane Province, have been urgently organizing themselves to begin plowing and sowing their wet rice crop of 5,548 hectares so that completion will be timely. Up to the present time, more than 3,500 hectares have been planted, approximately 70 percent of the total. At this time they are competing to finish the planting and at the same time are applying good practices such as weeding, applying organic fertilizers and other measures to insure a good and healthy crop. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15 Jul 80 p 1] 8866

HOUA PHAN STARCHY CROPS--Vientiane (KPL)--During the first 6 months of 1980 the people of [Neuang] Sam Tai District, Houa Phan Province, have devoted themselves to increase agricultural production. Crops for industrial use, fruits, and secondary starchy crops such as corn, manioc, sweet potatoes, as

well as cotton and gram have been planted on a total of 10,000 hectares. This is aimed at improving the living standards of the people and workers in that community steadily day by day. Also, it will resist hardship that might arise from natural disasters such as drought or flood. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 21 Jul 80 p A4] 8866

SIBHOTTABONG TRADE--From January to June of 1980 the cadres of the stores of [Neuang] Sibhottabong District of the city of Vientiane diligently sold goods to serve the people and meet the demand for material and intellectual items. The goal was to promote production, gradually improve the living standard of the people in their district, and practice socialist trade as a basis for harnessing the economic system. They were able to sell the following tools to the people in this period: 32,329 meters of cloth of all types, 11,858 large and small striped skirts, 2,006 undergarments, 1,496 pairs of shoes of various types, 1,216 blankets, 9,432 kilograms of various types of fab, 9,704 tubes of toothpaste, 34,023 cakes of soap of all types, 36,774 flashlight batteries, 791,506 packs of cigarettes, 17,366 notebooks, 3,152 toothbrushes, 3,787 plates and cups, 1,972 bowls of all types, 803 plowshares, 1,093 saws, 6,601 hammers and many other items. Now the cadres of these stores continue to serve the people happily in order to achieve more to honor the 5th National Day on 2 December. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Jul 80 pp 1, 3] 8149

CSO: 4206

MCA, SUPP HOLD DIALOG FOR COOPERATION

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 21 Jun 80 p 12

[Article by Chih Ch'iu [4929 4428] in "Rambling Through the Political Arena" column: "MCA, SUPP Seek Cooperation"]

[Text] The high-level leaders of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and the Sarawak United People's Party [SUPP] held a dialog the day before yesterday in Kuala Lumpur in search of closer cooperation in their common interests. Ever since MCA leader Dr (Lin Liangshi's) move toward eastern Malaysia revealed that the two parties were contacting each other, everybody has followed with interest the trend toward the two Chinese parties uniting under one national banner. This dialog is obviously a continuation of Dr (Lin Liangshi's) move.

From the standpoint of uniting the political strength of the Chinese people of our country, we are gratified at the possibility of cooperation between these two great Chinese parties. Just as the leader of SUPP at the dialog, Datuk (Yang Guosi), SUPP secretary general, said: We do not want to be divided into eastern and western Malaysian Chinese. It is necessary to unite and strive together for the due rights and interests of our community.

The Chinese community has always been prone to divide itself into sects and factions, with the result that the community has been rent by disunity. Now is the time to do away with this obstacle, and especially to get rid of the idea that there is an incompatibility between Chinese who have received an English-language education and those who have received a Chinese-language education, and to muster our political strength.

As Lee San Choon [MCA president] pointed out, the MCA and the SUPP are only making initial contacts, and once the sphere of cooperation they are talking about is clarified there will be a public announcement. Although we don't know what kind of cooperation this will be, we can anticipate that it will be good for uniting the Chinese and their political strength, especially from the aspect of cooperation between the previously estranged Chinese of eastern and western Malaysia.

From the viewpoints of the SUPP, I cannot feel any emotion about the other Chinese political parties. Why is it that those far from each other can exchange information and seek closer cooperation, while the nearby People's Party is as incompatible as fire with water with the MCA? Naturally, we hope that the Chinese political parties can play an even more effective role in administratively caring for our community. But will this day come?

9727

CSO: 4003

TEN DAP MEMBERS DEFECT TO MCA

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 24 Jun 80 p 12

[Article by Chih Ch'iu (4929 4428) in "Rambling Through the Political Arena" column: "Ten Members of Democratic Action Party Join Malaysian Chinese Association"]

[Text] Ten of the executive committee members and regular members of the (Makou) branch of the Democratic Action Party (DAP) in Negai Sembilan formally announced the other day that they will leave the party and join the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA). They pledged to strengthen the national position of the association, to strive for the legal rights and interests of their Chinese compatriots in Malaysia, and to contribute their services to the association.

I believe that this switching of allegiance dealt a blow to the DAP, but that it was only a small victory for the MCA in its effort to secure the support of the Chinese. Time and again I have harped on the theme of the weakness of the Chinese in our country's political arena. We cannot afford to neglect any longer the scattered situation in which the Chinese find themselves. Frankly speaking, to put it in a nutshell, the consolidation of the Chinese people's political power and the strengthening of their unity must depend on the MCA. I think that, no matter who the leaders of the MCA are, their main task is to give priority to the widespread recruitment of association members under the MCA's (five great plans), and to vigorously put the Chinese people's unity under one banner, seeking to secure even better rights and interests for the Chinese.

Another aspect is that the Chinese community should also clearly perceive that, in this decade of the 1980's, the Chinese people cannot afford to take the attitude of "sweeping the snow off your own doorstep and leaving alone the frost on other people's roofs." All Chinese, for their common ideals and goals, should throw themselves into politics and join a political party that truly represents the Chinese people, enabling that party to attain the same political power as that of the parties of the other fraternal nationalities, and thus correct all kinds of errors. If this is not done, then there will only be loud talk and railing on the part of one side, which at bottom will have no effect.

UNITED POLITICAL FRONT OF CHINESE IS INEVITABLE

Selangor KIN KOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 15 Jun 80 p 12

[Article by Chih Ch'iu (4929 4428) in "Rambling Through the Political Arena" column: "Political Trend of Chinese"]

[Text] Li Chin-shih, president of the Youth League of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), in a ceremony over which he presided to mark the newly formed branch of the association in Shuang-Ch'i-wei-chiu-li, said in the opening speech: The recent evolution and development of many events have evoked an appropriate response from those Chinese who heretofore have hesitated outside the door of politics, viz, to participate in politics, and in particular to join the MCA, thereby increasing the Chinese people's political strength.

This is truly gratifying.

That the Chinese have now awakened and are vigorously taking part in politics is the portent of the dawning of their future. We do not know why our Chinese compatriots would choose to join any particular political party, but we do know that the development of the current political situation and the conditions obtaining in the society of our country impels them toward the goal of political unity. This trend is inevitable and is also the inevitable outcome in the future.

On a united political front will converge powerful political currents from the Chinese of our country that in the future will become the political capital that we have always advocated.

The MCA leader often said: Chinese are Malaysian Chinese, Malaysian Chinese are Chinese. To attain this great goal, the MCA must prove that it has the necessary daring and resolution and that what he said is not just a beautiful slogan hanging on his lips.

However, here we wish to have a further word with the MCA. Based on the history, politics, and economy of our country, and under the principle of

"United we stand, divided we fall," the tendency for the Chinese people to form a united political front is inevitable. Unless they hand over to others on a silver platter their well-deserved gains, the culmination of this trend is only a matter of time. The PCA should prepare for this. When this time comes, should the party charter be revised or the party name changed? One who is not qualified to hold two key posts simultaneously cannot be reluctant to give up some of his power and influence.

The united front will be the place where the spirit and courage of the politically talented Chinese in our country will converge. The front will work hard for the future rights and interests of Chinese and will be willing to make sacrifices in this cause.

For the Chinese people's future, a united political front is the only choice.

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MCA SECRETARY URGES PARTY TO BE FRANK

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 25 Jun 80 p 7

[Article: "And Not Conceal the Facts"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 24 June--Datuk Lo Fu-yuan, national organization secretary of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), has pointed out that the MCA must frankly tell the Chinese community that some problems cannot be solved. Although to do this is not considered wise for a political party, we, as a responsible party, must not, for transient political advantage or for the purpose of ingratiating ourselves with the Chinese community, conceal the actual facts.

Datuk (LO) called on the party comrades, when engaging in party political work, to abide by the "eight great positions" and to coordinate the work with the MCA president's "three great principles."

Datuk (LO) was speaking at a banquet yesterday evening given by the Tu'ang Branch, Pahang, of the association to celebrate the MCA's 31st anniversary. Among others invited were MCA Deputy Secretary Ch'en Li'Chih, MCA Youth League Secretary General Zhou Fu-t'ai, MCA Youth League Executive Secretary Yang Shih-yuan, and Political Bureau Special Assistant Lo Ch'an.

Datuk pointed out: In this multiracial country, because the cultures, languages, beliefs and customs and habits are so diverse, and, in addition, because the Chinese community has its own aspirations while the Malay people have theirs--in this complex situation--what political policy should we adopt? Should we adopt the multiprincipled policy of the People's Party? Or the extremist policy of the Democratic Action Party? Neither of these policies suit the reality of Malaysia.

We must tell the Chinese community that, in order to insure the stability of this multiracial society and to attain an understanding and accommodation of all the races, the middle-of-the-road moderate policy and the method of holding consultations are the only realistic, feasible way.

In this multiracial society, any extremist racial policy would not be of any benefit whatsoever to the country and the people. Taking stock of the political situation in Southeast Asia and of the circumstances of people in some countries, we can understand how fortunate we are to live in this country. We should treasure this country and continue to make great efforts to jointly build it into a stable, harmonious, and prosperous country.

9727

CSO: 4205

MCA URGED TO SOLVE CHINESE COMMUNITY'S PROBLEMS NOW

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 17 Jun 80 p 12

[Article by Chih Ch-iu (4929 4428) in "Rambling Through the Political Arena" column: "How Can MCA Dispel Secret Worries of Chinese?"]

[Text] The Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] has given silent assent to the new economic policy and industrial cooperation laws, but the Chinese Chamber of Commerce harbors grave misgivings about these two laws. For this reason, the chamber not long ago presented a memorandum on the economy to the government. According to news reports over the past 2 days, Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir, while feting representatives of the chamber, revealed that the authorities are now closely and carefully studying this memorandum.

Before the government had reached a conclusion about the memorandum and made clear its attitude toward it, the decisions taken at the meeting on the aboriginal economy had deepened the secret worries of Chinese industrial and commercial circles. We are Chinese and can therefore understand this.

It is the MCA that promotes and boosts the Chinese, and this organization belongs to the Chinese people, but it has failed to fully use its position in the cabinet to effectively dispel, at the governmental level, the secret worries of the Chinese in this regard.

The two great problems of the Chinese--the economy and education--are truly thorny problems for the MCA that constantly baffle it. However, "the ugly daughter-in-law must sooner or later meet her father-in-law." And the MCA is dutybound to take responsibility for these problems that most affect the Chinese people's future.

In the recently published MA CH'ING T'UAN HUAN [MCA YOUTH LEAGUE DISPATCH], we respectfully read MCA President Lee San Choon's letter concerning the new economic policy.

Lee Kan Chuen expressed his understanding that the prospects of the implementation of the new economic policy have made the Chinese community feel uneasy, and pointed out that this feeling would continue. He also told us that this does not mean that the MCA is completely powerless to dispel this feeling, adding that the MCA's ability to dispel this feeling will be tested in the second 10-year period. This kind of talk means that the MCA is unable to affirm its ability to solve the problems within the next 10 years.

But, after 10 years, when our compatriots' economic stockholdings have grown to 30 or 31 shares, what power will the MCA have to change this inferior situation for the better?

We think that when problems arise they must be promptly solved, promptly overcome. Difficult problems should not be left for our posterity to bear and suffer from. On the contrary, we should create a bright future so that our posterity can live in an environment free from feelings of unease.

9727

C901 4005

PLAN FOR OVERALL RURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Jun 80 p 23

[Article by Mavin Kurve]

[Text] Kathmandu, June 29.

Over a third of Nepal's total rural population in 27 districts will benefit from the integrated rural development projects being launched with massive foreign assistance under the sixth plan, beginning on July 16.

A separate ministry for local development has been set up with a cabinet rank minister to monitor and co-ordinate the projects in seven of Nepal's 14 administrative zones. These projects will eventually cover the entire kingdom.

According to the planning commission chief, Dr. Ratna Shunshere Rana, "irrespective of various sources of funds for the integrated rural development projects, the government intends to implement these programmes as its own, in conformity with a given pattern suitable for the whole country without allowing wide experimentation with varying models".

A "working method" has been evolved to harmonise the different approaches to rural development in these programmes and to avoid a "patchwork quilt" emerging.

Hitherto, the integrated rural projects were under the powerful home-panchayat ministry. Some among the donor agencies had favoured this arrangement because of the pull this ministry had over other ministries as also in the countryside, with its administrative control both on chief district officers and the district panchayats. Time alone will tell whether the newly-elevated local development ministry will command similar respect in the government and in the countryside.

Members of the Nepal aid group responded generously to Kathmandu's plea for a multi-pronged bid to improve the quality of life in rural areas. Significantly, neither neighbouring India nor China was sounded for help

in this area, although officials admit that their record in rural development is long and their experience might prove more relevant. Among regional neighbours, Bangladesh has evinced some interest while reports say that the Saudi Arabian offer of an interest-free loan of 39 million US dollars to Nepal might be used for one of these projects in collaboration with a third agency.

So far, the donor nations and agencies are all from the Nepal Aid Group. They are said to include the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Switzerland, West Germany and Japan. Among international and regional agencies offering financial assistance are the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the UNDP, the IMF, the IFAD and the EEC.

As the USAID director in Nepal, Mr. Sam Butterfield, says: "The political gamesmanship of rural development is equally risky both at the national and sub-national levels. Implicit in rural projects is devolution of decision-making to the rural people and their leaders. Within the rural political arena, this may bolster or weaken the power of traditional leadership.

New Relationships

At all levels, new relationships, new balances of power may come about involving rural hierarchies, mercantile interests, labour organisations and a large number of rural voters flexing their ballot muscles for the first time". Hence the need for "political will" in government to launch integrated rural development projects.

The World Bank which aided Nepal's first \$14-million integrated rural development project in Rasuva and Nuwakot districts in the Bagmati zone, has now pledged to take up the \$16-million project for the Mahakali zone, benefiting Dadeldhura, Baitadi and Darchula districts.

The Asian Development Bank, collaborating with the EEC and the IMF, is sponsoring the \$36-million Sagarmatha zone integrated project to develop Siraha, Saptari and Udepur districts.

The United States plans to conduct the project in the Rapti zone. Reports suggest that over the next few years, over \$35 million will be invested to benefit Dang, Pyuthan, Sallvan, Rolpa and Rukum districts. The Canadians have their own projects costing \$30 million to develop Jumla and Kalikot in the Karnali zone and Jajarkot, Dailekh, Surkhot, Banke and Bardia districts in the Bheri zone.

The British and Swiss are helping with hill area projects. In eastern Nepal, where the British are helping to build the Dharan-Dhankuta road, projects are being taken up to benefit Bhoipur, Dhankuta Sankhuwasabha and Terhathun districts. Similarly, the Swiss, building the Lamosangu-Jiri gravel road, are assisting in the development of the contiguous Sindhu-Palchowk, Ramechhap and Dolakha districts.

Many-sided Approach

The West German and Japanese programmes have been impressive in the Gandaki and Bhaktapur areas and Janakpur respectively.

The instance of the Sagarmatha integrated project may illustrate the many-sided approach to rural development. In the three districts of Surlahi, Siraha and Udepur, over Rs. 46 crores will be spent in the next five years.

The proposed massive investment of over US \$150 million in rural Nepal certainly helps remove the chronic financial shortage. For many districts, where revenue and development expenditure for many years has been between Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs, the "bonanza" will make available annually, for the next five years, funds several times the ceiling.

Considering that during 1975-78 Nepal was able to absorb or disburse only 42 per cent of the committed aid annually, the new projects will call for a high degree of administrative efficiency and probity. Over 80 per cent officials are now working in Kathmandu valley leaving the district administration to be run by the remainder. This concentration of official talent should cease if the integrated rural projects are to get the benefit of dynamic administrators.

Indeed, authorities on the theme say the integrated rural projects will need a "new administrative culture" in which team work and co-ordination will dissolve the departmental and compartmental barriers so dear to bureaucracy.

CSO: 4220

HOSTILE BROADCAST FROM IRAN DEPLORED

Karachi DAWN in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 3: The Teheran Radio's broadcast of yesterday inciting the people of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to an armed revolt against their Governments, has been described by diplomatic channels as yet another attempt to malign forces working for the solidarity of Muslims.

The Teheran radio, which is reportedly dominated by the radical Left and sections of the Tudeh Communist Party of Iran, has based its tirade on the repeatedly refuted western reports that the Pakistan Government had agreed to dispatch two divisions of the Pakistan army to prop up Saudi Arabian Government.

Diplomatic observers have noted with regret that the motive behind this campaign by the official radio of Iran is to cause a misunderstanding between Iran and Pakistan, between Saudi Arabia and Iran and their peoples, who were solidly supporting forces against Zionism.

Diplomatic observers have accused Teheran radio of maligning the Pakistan and Saudi Arabian Governments, of promoting the case of American imperialism and Zionism deliberately ignor-

ing their traditional stance of supporting Arab and Muslim cause at all available world forums.

Since the Pakistan Government is in the forefront of meeting the challenges of imperialism and Zionism through the Islamic conference, non-aligned conference and the United Nations and has worked against all odds for the unity of the Muslim world, it is obvious that the radical Left in Iran could not have possibly swallowed any efforts from any quarter for the promotion of Islamic solidarity. The radical Left in Teheran was opposed to Iranian Muslims who were obviously identifying themselves with the Muslims of the rest of the world in their struggle against Zionism and in their campaign for the liberation of occupied Arab territories and Al-Quda.

The diplomatic sources regretted that the Government of Iran had allowed such a tirade to be projected through the official communication media ignoring the fact that their campaign goes against the interest of Iranian Muslims as well as the Muslims of the whole world.—APP.

PAKISTAN

ARREST OF PAKISTAN'S MODERATE ISLAMIC PARTY OFFICIAL REPORTED

BK050445 Hong Kong AFP in English 2330 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Sep (AFP)--Nafees Ahmed Siddique, the general secretary of the Thrik-e-Istiqal Party (Moderate Islamic) was arrested last night in Karachi under military orders, a party spokesman said here today.

Mr Siddique was immediately replaced by Nisar Ahmed Khurro, the spokesman added.

The arrest followed a meeting Tuesday [2 September] of our banned political parties, organized by the Tehrik-e-Istiqal, in which government opponents called for an immediate suspension of martial law.

Asaf Fasihuddin Wardag, the party's former president, was arrested 11 August after a news conference during which he sharply criticized President Mohammed Ziaul Haq's military regime, and revealed that the party's leader, Air Force General Asgar Khan, was being held in a special Peshawar prison.

At the time, Mr Wardag also named several other Tehrik-e-Istiqal party members imprisoned under the military's martial law.

"The persecutions will never make (us) deviate from (our) principles," he said at the news conference.

A list had been prepared of 200 persons who would take turns replacing any party leaders arrested in the future, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4220

55 MILLION TONS OF COAL RESERVES IN LAKHRA

Karachi DAWN in English 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Islamabad, Sept. 3: The initial indications received from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which recently conducted an extensive survey at Lakhra, about 50 miles from Hyderabad, reveals the existence of over 55 million tons of coal reserves in the area sufficient for 50 years at the present rate of consumption.

The JICA experts had visited the site about two months ago and drilled 50 holes. The final report of their feasibility study is expected here shortly.

The project which also entails production of 250-mgw power, was initiated about five years ago after a comprehensive survey conducted by the Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) was then approached for assistance in the coal-mining and power plant. The CIDA experts, after visiting the site and consulting the available literature, had assured that adequate reserves of coal did exist at the site. The CIDA experts, after drilling about 90 holes during the initial survey, had recommended in their report further drilling over an area of 28 square kilometres.

The project could not be pursued for reasons of financial contingency. It was only early this year that the project envisaging "mining-cum-power" development was revitalised, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency was invited to survey the area again.

The Japanese Government is learnt to have agreed to finance the project. The cost of the project will be worked out finally after submission of the JICA report.

CSO: 4220

GRAIN STORAGE SHORTAGE CONCERNS GOVERNMENT

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 4: The government is fully alive to the problem of storage inadequacy for agricultural products, and is taking all steps to ensure adequate storage facilities in the minimum span of time.

Two successive bumper wheat crops, which have taken up so close to self-sufficiency, have necessitated a comprehensive plan to provide proper wheat storage facilities. Against the procurement target of 2.755 million tons, the Provincial Food Department and PASSCO have so far procured about 2.93 million tons of wheat, this year. The Food Department had also a carry-over of about 685,000 tons of wheat in their stocks on May 1 last. Thus, the massive procurement of wheat and substantial carry-over of past year has rendered all the existing storage facilities inadequate.

To meet this situation, the government has speeded up the completion of 61,000 metric tons covered godowns which are already under construction. It may be pointed out that in 1976-77, covered storage capacity was 1.40 million tons only. Despite financial constraints about 500,000 tons of covered godowns have been added during the last four years.

At present 1.90 million tons of covered godowns are available in the country. In addition 441,000 tons of regular plinths and 158,607 tons of raised platforms are also available. At the same time the Provincial Food Departments and PASSCO have acquired private godowns to the extent of 200,000 tons.

The National Logistic Cell are constructing 300,000 tons capacity binshell of which 200,000 tons of binshell in the Punjab are likely to be completed by the end of December, 1980, while the remaining 100,000 metric tons capacity binshell in Sind would be ready by the close of the current financial year. In addition it is programmed to construct 207,500 metric tons of covered godowns during 1980-81.

The World Bank have also given indications that they would provide funds for the construction of about 600,000 metric tons capacity of covered godowns in the country.

The possibility of inviting private sector for the construction of 5,00,000 metric tons capacity godowns in the country are being explored. Action in this regard is expected to be initiated soon. —APP

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN WHEAT ACHIEVED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] August 26--While appreciating remarkable increase in output of wheat, rice and cotton, President Zia-ul-Haq today urged researchers and planners to devote themselves to improve production of sugarcane and oil seeds whose performance is not satisfactory. Livestock sector is another weak area, which also presents a challenge to experts, he pointed out. The President also gave a six-point directive to scientists to step up food production.

The President was addressing the inaugural session of three-day seminar on wheat research and production organised by the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council. As an annual feature the seminar, besides assessing future prospects and reviewing pitfalls, evolves a package of technology and has shown encouraging results. It is being attended by over 100 experts including foreigners and a number of women researchers.

The President added that with the record production of 10.87 million tons--which equalled our annual requirement--technically, Pakistan became self-sufficient in wheat. But to build a reserve we had to import .4 million tons of wheat. According to the President next year's target of wheat is 11.3 million tons, while our requirement is estimated at 10.9 million tons. If the target is achieved with the grace of God, the President added, we shall have an easy time. May be a small quantity will have to be imported to maintain reserves, the President further said.

In his address the President laid great stress on meeting the alarming menace of waterlogging and salinity which are devouring our precious cultivable land, and checking the high rate of population increase which is menacing our development effort.

Some special problems listed by the President were proper management of water as there is colossal loss of irrigation water. Crash programme on the lines of the Punjab Government could be undertaken in other Provinces. Improvement in extension services by taking the know-how to the farmers and

by instilling a radical change in outlook of workers selfless service to farmers. Improvement in storage facilities to avoid waste and adoption of crash programme and economising on expenditure by providing covered shelter, instead of providing huge buildings better and more efficient loan services to farmers through ADAP, commercial banks and co-operatives.

Agreeing with IARC Chairman's observation that about two-thirds of production potential of wheat was unrealised, President Zia-ul-Haq stated that to bridge the gap between potential and actual output we should make full use of the latest scientific knowledge and technology and research work should be consolidated on national level. He also agreed with IARC Chairman that promotion and strengthening of agricultural research was a very urgent national requirement.

The inaugural session was addressed by Federal Food Minister Rear-Admiral Janjua and the IARC Chairman Mir Mohammad Khan. In his keynote address the IARC Chairman pointed out that the biggest problem for the researchers was to narrow the big gap between the potential of a crop in ideal conditions and the actual output on the field or national average.

APP adds:

President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq today gave a six-point directive to the agricultural scientists and researchers for stepping up food production in the country with greater emphasis on their physical participation and imparting their knowledge to the cultivators in the fields.

The six-point directive is (1) reducing the wastage of water (2) improvement of extension services (3) provision of agricultural credit to the cultivators (4) improvement of storage facilities (5) providing of better varieties of seeds and fertilisers in time and (6) combating the menace of water-logging and salinity.

The extension services, the President said, needed improvement so that the farmers should get greater benefits of modern farming practices. The third point related to agricultural loans as the better production needed material resources, including funds. The co-operative societies and ADAP's efforts should be fully supplemented by the commercial banks, the President said.

The President also emphasised providing better varieties of seeds and fertilisers to cultivators as this was the responsibility of Government agencies and added that the work of the cultivators begins after these inputs were provided to them.

The President congratulated the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council for organising the seminar and hoped that a comprehensive and practicable strategy would be evolved and like the past year the Council would pursue a vigorous wheat campaign with the help in co-operation of relevant organisations.

The President called upon the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Provincial Governments to arrange complete and effective utilisation of all resources for increasing wheat production in the country.

He said the other important and comparatively serious aspect of this problem was the rate of our population growth which was about 3 per cent, while there was no increase in the cultivated area.

In certain areas the malady of waterlogging and salinity was eating up our fertile tracts of land. This situation can be met by saving our fertile lands from these maladies, on the one hand, and increasing the productivity of the available lands, on the other. This was not an impossible task, he said.

The President said that the Government was according special attention to the barani areas where vast tracts of land can be used for getting better productivity by conserving natural moisture.

There was a Chinese proverb which says: "If you give some fish to a needy person you provide him food for a day or two. But if you teach him how to catch fish you are providing him food for a life-time." Therefore, if wheat-growing technology was sent to those areas along with the wheat consignments, it will definitely have good psychological and material impact, the President said.

The President drew the attention of the scientists to other crops and said that although this national seminar related to wheat research and production, he would like to draw their attention to some other commodities as well. The National prosperity did not depend on wheat alone.

The President said that it was gratifying to know that the production plan chalked out for boosting wheat production last year became a success due to the benevolence of Almighty Allah and concerted efforts of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Provincial Departments, extension workers, agricultural scientists and dedicated work of farmers themselves.

The targets fixed by the Government were not only achieved but were substantially exceeded through this mutual co-operation and hard work. In the same manner the production plan achieved similar success in the year before that and the country was able to step beyond the stipulated targets.

He commended the efforts put in by all the scientists, agricultural experts and planners whose devotion to work and appropriate strategy achieved such encouraging results. As explained by Food Minister, the wheat production he said, has touched a record figure of 108.7 lakh tons this year which equals our annual requirement.

In other words, the country has become self-sufficient in wheat but for practical purposes Pakistan has still to import 4 lakh tons of wheat to

be used as a reserve stock. The production and requirement estimated for the next crop are 113 lakh tons and 109 lakh tons, respectively.

If the weather conditions remained favourable Pakistan would be able to have an easy time next year too. But it was just possible that Pakistan might have to import some quantity for building up our reserve stocks.--
APP.

CSO: 4220

UPLIFT-ORIENTED PLAN UNDER STUDY

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Sep 60 p 7

[Text]

KARACHI, Sept. 3: A social development-oriented population welfare programme for 1960-61 is being considered for implementation by the government.

According to reliable sources the Population Planning Dept., which has already submitted its proposed plan to the Government which includes programmes for welfare of women, children, youth and the deprived sections of society, both in rural and urban areas, with an eye on demographic considerations.

The programme was formulated by nine working groups formed for the purpose and whose recommendations were absorbed in the final draft.

The proposed programme will fall in line for the 1st Five Year

Plan while for the 6th Five Year Plan, a new programme would be prepared.

Contrary to past practices, the new programme envisages mass

people involvement which would include local government bodies, non-governmental and missionary organisations, social security institutions, small industries and even trade union representation.

The programme would set a realistic appraisal and take steps keeping in view possible needs of different segments of population.

Emphasis would be laid on better contraceptive practices but no drastic measures have been suggested and a slow but cautious approach is envisaged to make it more acceptable.

Another aspect states that along with population control measures, fertility rates, too, would be dealt with through proper investigations and treatment.

The new programme will be part of overall socio-economic plan which has to combat imminent challenges to health in the shape of infant and maternal mortality.

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MORE HARRI TRIBESMEN RETURN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Qaiser Butt]

[Text] Quetta, Sept 2: Availing of the general amnesty announced by President Ziaul Haq, another 32 Harri tribesmen, who had gone underground in view of the disturbances in Baluchistan during the period 1973 to 1977, returned back to their homes yesterday, an official spokesman told THE MUSLIM here today.

The spokesman said the tribesmen came back on the call of Governor Baluchistan Rahimuddin Khan. He, however, added, only 500 to 700 Harri tribesmen were now underground while all members of the Mengal and Buzdar tribes were already back in their homes.

He expressed the hope that those, who had not returned yet, sooner or later, would avail of the general amnesty.

The spokesman was provided with financial assistance, the source said, and added that the Government would also welcome others with all possible help.

He said the tribesmen who suffered during 1973-1977 were peaceful citizens and on their return lacked the government's doubts on their rehabilitation.

He further declared that the Government would disburse

compensation among those Mengal, Buzdar and other tribes of Khuzdar and Shingur whose relatives had lost their lives during 1973-1977.

It is interesting to mention here that following general amnesty, all tribesmen of Khuzdar, Kalat and Shingur have returned from Afghanistan. The real brother and relatives of Sardar Ataulah Mengal, former Chief Minister of Baluchistan, are also back. His Maharajah Mengal, Sultan Mengal and Khair Jan Buzdar, brother of Sardar Ataulah Mengal, his relative and former Chairman of Baluch Students Organisation respectively, are prominent among the returnees.

An official source said the said leaders on their return filed claims for assistance. It further said all cases against these tribesmen and their leaders have already been withdrawn. He said at present not a single tribesman or their leader were behind bars.

INDUSTRIAL NETWORK FOR BALUCHISTAN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Sep 80 p 7

(Text)

QUETTA, Sept. 3: Steps are under way for setting up industries in different parts of the province.

The government has also decided to accelerate the pace of work on existing projects.

The Larkana district has been declared industrial zone and all preliminary for the industrial zone at Hub (Quetta Larkana) have been completed. The work is expected to start within two to three months.

The authorities have the option to set up their industrial estate or within the industrial zone.

Meanwhile, infrastructure for speedy development of Baluchistan, including better communication facilities, water, power etc. is being provided. WAPDA is extending power from the national grid to the interior of the province.

The North Mehtar Bagh has been brought on the national grid and work is in full swing on the

construction of transmission line between Mehtar Bagh and Kishan Sahar. It will later be extended to Karachi.

In the south, Mangocher has been linked with ISI by transmission line while the line between Mangocher and Kabi is being completed.

In Larkana district, the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation has constructed new transmission line upto Hub which has been extended upto Sibi. It is being further extended to benefit other areas and give fillip to industry in the coastal belt area.

The project for supply of natural gas to Baluchistan is being implemented on priority basis. Survey for laying transmission line Indus Quetta with Karachi and all important parts of Baluchistan is the way for supply of natural gas for industries and domestic use has been completed. (77)

AID FOR BALUCHI INDUSTRIES ASSURED

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Quetta, Aug 25--The Governor of Baluchistan Lt: General Rahim Uddin Khan has said that the incentives provided by the Baluchistan Government for establishment of Industries in the Province has no precedence in the past and the industrialists should come forward and avail this opportunity.

The Baluchistan Governor said this while inaugurating the Nilom Shoe Factory in the Hub Chowki area of Lasbela District this morning.

Lt: General Rahim Uddin Khan said that the Provincial Government has allowed the industrialists to establish industries in any part of the Province, tax holiday has been given for five years and the facilities of No Objection Certificate is always available.

He said that Baluchistan Government has also provided many facilities to the Shipbreaking Industry at Gadani Beach with a view to encourage & develop the industry on the Baluchistan Coast. He hoped that the industrialists will come forward and be benefitted from these facilities. He gave an assurance that the Government will provide all possible assistance in this connection.

The Governor said that this shoe factory will manufacture 20 to 25 lac pairs of shoes annually which will not only meet the requirement of the country but this factory will also play a positive role in the overall development and prosperity of the Province and Country as whole. Besides the establishment of this factory will also provide employment facility to the people.

The Governor while referring to the problems in the way of industrial development of the Province said that the shortage of water was the main obstacle. He however, indicated that the Government was considering long term industrial projects and to give this plan a practical shape industries will be established in the Northern parts of Baluchistan which will help raise the standard of living of the people.

LEI General Rahim Uddin Khan said that the Hub Industrial Area has been linked with the power supply lines while plan for the Gas supply has already been approved by the Federal Government. Survey in this respect has already been completed.

He said with the launching of Hub Industrial Estate the water supply and road link position will also improve. The Governor said that the work on the Hub Industrial Estate was in its final stage and regular work may start with in two three months time.

Earlier M. Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali while presenting address of welcome disclosed that Nilom Shoe Factory was the first factory of its kind not only in Pakistan but in the south Asia. He said that this factory will manufacture shoe from polyurithene. The annual production will be 20 to 25 lakhs pair of shoes.

He said that the factory has been established with assistance Investment corporation of Pakistan PICIC and National Banks. A firm of West Germany namely BASF provided the technical cooperation and the factory was completed under the supervisions of German experts.

The total cost of the factory comes two crore rupees including a component of Rupees fifty lakhs in foreign exchange.

CSO: 4220

BRAIN DRAIN AFFECTS ECONOMY

Karachi DAWN in English 1 Sep 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Skill Development"]

[Text] The loss of skilled and talented people to overseas job markets has had a telling effect on job efficiency, service standards and productivity in some branches of production and maintenance. While the overseas manpower demand, particularly in the oil-rich Arab States has provided a good outlet for the skilled, semi-skilled and professional classes, the drain has caused serious problems at home. In the case of some trades and skills, a serious depletion of manpower has taken place. The services of plumbers, electricians, masons and other members of the construction industry have become very costly. Efficiency and job standards have plummeted despite inflated payment rates for even routine plumbing, electrical, masonry and tailoring jobs. Since the outflow is a continuous process, a crash training scheme ought to be evolved for filling the gaps caused by outgoing job-seekers for turning out enough manpower for domestic needs.

The Government took note of the situation a few years ago and subsequently launched a series of studies and surveys with the help of some UN agencies. After long spells of spadework, a vocational training ordinance was promulgated a few months back providing for the creation of a National Board and Provincial Boards for preparing and launching various training schemes. A National Training Bureau had also come into existence in 1976 but the number of persons trained under its auspices is far too small to make an impact on the national level. For example, it trained only 5,074 hands in 1979-80 whereas the outflow of trained hands was of the order of 118,259 in 1979 alone. The programme has yet to show signs of improvement in qualitative performance as well as in terms of the number of persons trained. Another two-year crash training programme for labour is still at the planning and preparatory stages. This envisages the setting up of six new institutes in the country.

While these efforts progress, the pressing demand of the domestic market calls for emergency measures to train various categories of technicians. Priorities must be refixed so that the domestic demand of plumbers, pipe-fitters, electricians and construction, airconditioning and refrigeration workers is fully met. It is from among these workers after they have gained sufficient job experience at home, that recruitment can be made for overseas job markets. This system will guarantee good performance by our workers abroad and also ensure a proper flow of newly trained hands into the domestic market.

There is need for accelerating the pace of the Government's skill development programmes. Many of them are either sluggish or are hamstrung by the sometimes outlandish planning, evaluation and implementation styles and approaches of foreign experts brought under grants sanctioned by UN agencies. What is actually needed is an appropriate methodology for maximising the output of the existing job training facilities. Once this has been done with the utmost speed the problem of accumulated shortage will begin to yield to a solution. Foreign, reputable employers might also be induced to set up their own training facilities here for their prospective employees. A good beginning has been made by a US firm which is training its employees in Karachi for eventual employment in Saudi Arabia--in collaboration with the Overseas Employment Corporation. Such programmes can lead to an appreciable increase in the overall training facilities in the country.

CSO: 4220

CHOICE IN ZAKAT; IMPROVEMENTS BEING STUDIED

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The President, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has said that certain proposals for improvement in the collection and distribution of Zakat were at present being

examined by the government.

Addressing the Zakat and Ushr Committee members here on Saturday, the President said wherever necessary, improvement would be effected in order to make the Zakat system more rational and viable.

He, however, categorically declared that the introduction of Zakat and Ushr in the country was religious binding and therefore was irrevocable.

There could be "understand-

ing" on the mode of collection and distribution of Zakat and Ushr, he said.

The President said certain individuals were interpreting the Zakat system for realizing their political ends. The government, he said, had introduced the Zakat and Ushr in the country, with the sole purpose of helping the poor and needy people.

He said that the elements, who were opposed to the Islamic movement in the country, did not want to see the success of Zakat and Ushr system. "This is politics and subversion in the name of Islam" but, he said, he considered the promotion of Islamic injunctions as his duty.

The President said that Zakat was a religious binding, all sects were unanimous on the point that Zakat must be paid and provided to the 'Mustahikeen' some difference existed only on the mode of allocation and distribution, but, he said, he did not want any difference on this fundamental injunction of Islam.

He was, therefore, convinced that let the people do it according to their own school of thought, provided there was an arrangement for its collection and distribution.

The President declared that Zakat was one of the five basic injunctions of Islam. Complacency in the adherence of any of them, amounted to ignoring the religious duty, enjoined upon us by Almighty Allah.

The President recalled the process of introduction of Zakat and said that the government had accorded priority to this question, following announcement

of 'Maddood' Ordinance on 12 Rabiul Awal last year, the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was duly publicised, upon which certain objections were raised by the Shia sect.

The existing mode of collection and distribution as it was more practicable, after due consideration. Gen. Ziaul Haq stated that the issue had already been ironed out to a certain extent and was confident that it would be completely settled now.

The President referred to the objection of imposition of Zakat on bank deposits of Rs 1000 and declared that the basis for 'Sahib-e-Nisab' would be the same as laid down in Shariat, the Government had made 52 and a half tolas of silver as the basis for Zakat and it was comprehended that anyone who had a deposit of Rs 1000 in savings account, ought to have other property to justify the deduction of Zakat. The President, however, stated that the government was examining this issue.

He also repudiated the claims being made from certain quarters that Zakat had been deducted on the amount of interest. He stated that the Zakat had been imposed on the basic deposits, it was ironical, he said, that those making such propaganda considered the amount of 'sood' which they were taking themselves as justified but were opposed to the deduction of Zakat even on the basic deposits, for mitigating the sufferings of the poor.

The President said that such elements were misinterpreting the Zakat system, he therefore asked the members of the Zakat committee to explain the system to the people in its real perspective, in order to ward off any misgivings and doubts.

He said that the poor students, studying at the religious institutions, deserved to receive Zakat, the government had already made it clear that religious institutions would also be paid Zakat, but he made it clear, that the government had no intention to nationalise religious institutions, it would provide financial assistance to such institutions to tide over their difficulties, he said.

The President also explained that distribution of Zakat, through the local councillors was not proper as they had been elected by the people with other considerations. This was a purely religious task, with no political bearing. Besides, this was voluntary task. That was why, separate Zakat committees

were constituted for judicious distribution of the Zakat fund.

He, however, said if selection of any Zakat Committee was not proper, the commissioners, deputy commissioners and District Zakat committees had the powers to make a fresh choice.

The President said that he was mindful of the fact that the needs of the poor, orphans, widows and other needy people in the country could not be met with the amount collected through Zakat.

He therefore exhorted the Zakat committees to collect Zakat from "Sahib Nisab" people of their respective areas, through permission in order to augment their resources to alleviate the sufferings of the "Mustahiqeen, they were free to receive rewards, "Sadaqaat" and donations also. He said they should not look upon the government alone, they should mobilize their own resources also, he said.

The President also clarified that there was no commission

of payment of Rs. 40 to each "Mustahik". The Zakat committees were free to decide about the amount of Zakat to be paid to any "Mustahik", he said.

Gen. Ziaul Haq stressed that it was our duty to draw the attention of the "Sahib-i-Nisab" to the plight of the poor, orphans and other needy people of the society. To well-to-do people he said, "You could pay more than Zakat to fulfil their obligations to fellow citizens. 'By doing so we will be making effort to establish Nizam-i-Muwassat in the country', he said.

The President also advised the Zakat committees to fulfil their obligations honestly, devotedly, and sincerely, as they were discharging a religious duty outside world was watching the process of Islamisation in Pak. with interest. It was therefore, vital that every endeavour was made to make the Zakat and Ushr system a grand success, for which responsibility squarely laid on them. Tangible results depended on their hard and sincere efforts, he said.

He also referred to the efforts made during early 80s, by late Liaqat Ali Khan for

introduction of Zakat on voluntary basis and recalled that only Rs 1800 were collected throughout the country. He was, therefore, convinced that Zakat could not be made voluntary.

Later replying to various questions raised by the Zakat Committee members, the President said that he had authorised the Zakat committees to make payment of Zakat in cash. He also promised to examine the question of issuance of identity cards to the chairmen and members of Zakat committees.

Earlier, Mr. Abdul Hamid, chairman of a local Zakat committee, in his welcome address, welcomed the introduction of Zakat and Ushr system in the country and noted that Zakat had been distributed amongst thousands of people. He assured the President of every effort to make the Zakat system a success.

He, however, suggested that any flaws in the existing system should be removed through consultations with Ulama, Zakat committees and the prominent citizens.

The Acting Governor, Mr. Justice Shah Nawaz Khan, and acting Martial Law Administrator Maj. Gen. Safdar were also present on the occasion.

CONSUMPTION, NUTRITION PLANNING DISCUSSED

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 24 Aug 80 pp 3, 4

[Text] A Consumption Plan

The end of all production is consumption, that is, all producers produce for consumers and consumers demand all sorts of goods, necessities, semi-luxuries and luxuries. In developing countries like Pakistan consumption planning has, of late, acquired a notable role in ensuring improvement in the levels of living for the common man.

A consumption plan promises adequate supplies of wage goods at reasonable prices. Supplies can be termed as adequate in two different contexts. Firstly, adequate supply means the availability of economic goods in demand by consumers. Over time the level of demand for consumer goods would increase in correspondence with rising income and population. The purpose of the consumption plan in such a case will be to formulate policies and adopt programmes to yield rising availability of these consumer goods. Secondly, adequacy of supplies may be related to a predetermined level and patterns of consumption. The goal of consumption plan of this type is to fix the least desirable level of consumption of the various commodities and facilities which will form the benchmark data for the preparation of the plan.

Consumption planning should embrace every item of consumption of an average consumer/household. But paucity of data limits the scope of such a plan to a selected list of essential articles of food and clothing.

Projection-Type Plan

A consumption plan of the first type projects the level of demand for the various goods and services for the target year on the basis of the expected rate of growth of income and population. It should be noted that a projection type consumption plan will be somewhat inaccurate because, first, the mechanical projection of demand level for a future date is based on a number of assumptions which do not remain valid over time e.g., the base year consumption pattern may undergo fundamental changes as a result of

change in income, tastes and habits, age-sex structure of the population, etc. Secondly, such a consumption plan takes little note of the necessity of fashioning consumption to a certain pattern and level which will be more desirable in relation to some basic norms. This is more true for a plan which covers only some essential items of food and clothing where physical requirements set the basic norms of consumption requirements.

Nutrition-Oriented Plan

The requirement of food and clothing are basic in the sense that a minimum level of consumption of these commodities are essential to keep the people healthy and fit for economic activities. Food consumption should be sufficient so as to provide the essential nutrient values. A plan for food consumption should avoid malnutrition and under-nutrition. Food intake should conform to certain standards so that the physical requirements for nutrients such as calories, protein, vitamins, minerals, etc. may be met. Requirement of these nutrients vary with the variation in climate, economic occupation, age, sex, height and weight of the people, etc. Nutrition experts have set approximate standards of nutrient requirements for all these variants. It is, however, not easy to set fixed standards of nutrition requirements for a nation as a whole as the characteristics of the people of the nation change over time.

Limitation

Although a consumption plan for food and clothing should ideally be based on considerations of nutrition and physical requirements, there are practical difficulties in adopting a plan of this nature for a limited period of time. The consumption habits and tastes of the people at a particular point of time influence the production activities of the society so completely that it would not be possible to change the production structure in a short period of time. The imbalance in the production structure along with the resource utilisation pattern following from it cannot be changed over night. Therefore, however, much one tries to plan consumption and production in accordance with the dictates of nutrition, it will not be practically possible to implement such plans over even 5 years or less. It is only with the passage of time through extensive public relations works that the consumption behaviour of the people can be changed. Apart from such induced changes with the increase in income and literacy the people will turn more and more to better quality food. Through this process the desired pattern of food consumption will be established progressively leading to an induced change in the production structure in the economy. For practical reasons and for reasons of social and psychological characteristics of the people a nutrition oriented plan cannot be adopted as a framework for a short term consumption plan. Projection type plan is the operational part of the consumption plan.

Two alternative approaches to consumption planning have been discussed above. Although nutrition-oriented plan is more desirable yet practical difficulties which are usually beyond the control of planners limit the usefulness of such

a plan as a framework for a short term consumption plan. Therefore, production and import programming to meet the consumption requirements of the essential consumption goods should be based on a projection type plan. It needs to be pointed out, however, that sufficient margin should be kept for nutrition planning in the framework of a projection type plan. A time horizon may also be fixed to achieve the desired level of nutritional efficiency in consumption planning. However, the projection type plan would have to be considered as the operational part of the consumption plan.

Fifth Plan

Fifth Plan points out to the need for discouraging consumption of non-essential goods particularly by upper income classes, on the one hand, and providing [word indistinct] to enhance the consumption level of necessities, particularly for lower income groups and for those now inhabiting the rural areas. Target per capita availability of 10 key commodities has been fixed at 3.8 per cent per annum or by 20 per cent during the five year period.

The targets laid down would be accomplished by implementing projects and programmes in the respective economic sectors, for example, livestock farms and dairy plants would be set up in greater number to augment the output of milk and meat. Similarly poultry farms including both broiler and layer birds would be established at large places to improve the availability of poultry meat and eggs. Fisheries would also receive attention with a view to ensuring bigger catches, vegetables and fruits would be mechanically dried in dehydration units so that waste could be reduced thereby raising availabilities and also ensuring smooth supplies in off-season as well.

Nutrition

The targets appearing in table 1 above bear a relationship with the nutritional needs of the common man. The main nutritional problem for Pakistan is protein-calorie deficiency. This problem probably requires ample food supplies and sufficient incomes for all its complete solution. Besides deficiency of vitamins and minerals in general and acute problems for certain target groups e.g. pre-school children and lactating mother will be taken care of by special projects and programmes.

The results of National Micro-Nutrient Survey (1976-77) provide information on the current food and nutrition situation in the country. Besides the food balance sheet for 1977-78 shows that the average per capita availability of energy is 2,354 calories for a common Pakistani. It follows from the above discussion that presently the lity of calories is almost equal to the expert estimate of daily energy allowance. However a comparison of food availability with nutrition requirement in terms of arithmetic mean can lead to wrong conclusions about the adequacy of diet because the same ignores income distribution and regional inequalities.

The said 1976-77 study identifies an acute protein calorie malnutrition problem for pre-school children. This is the most serious nutrition problem for Pakistan. About three-fourth of the children under 5 years of age in the survey showed very low weight in relation to their age and height both. And 17 per cent of the children require immediate assistance and another 43 per cent are border-line cases. Another finding of the 1976-77 survey is that the haemoglobin test shows satisfactory level for 59.3 per cent 24.5 per cent marginal and 16.2 per cent deficient. In sum, the National survey of 1976-77 has clearly proved that pre-school children and lactating and pregnant women are the most vulnerable groups in the population.

The primary aim of nutrition efforts during the plan period will be the development of a rational nutrition programme capable of improving the population's nutritional status significantly. The nutrition intervention programme for the 5th Plan includes fortification of atta with essential nutrients, including iron. To deal with the problem of goitre, the capacity for salt iodisation could be expanded by establishing a large plant at Khewra or Islamabad. Other projects would cover improved vitaminisation of ghee, manufacture and supply of cheap weaning food and strengthening the nutrient component of health services. Simultaneously the general public would also be provided with educational programmes/features on mass media with a view to highlighting the nutritional problems and solution thereto.

Mid-Term Plan

Two years of the Fifth Plan period are now over. The Annual Plans for 1978-79 and 1979-80 included programmes on consumption and nutrition planning wherein annual targets for per capita availability of 10 essential goods were formulated for implementation.

The per capita availability of seven items of essential consumption has declined over the bench-mark data. And the three items which contain increase in annual per capita availability are relatively less important articles in terms of nutritional values. This means that the policies and programmes are not supporting the annual consumption plan as contained in the annual plans. The commodity wise details appear below.

Wheat

The per capita availability of wheat in 1979-80 decided over 1978-79 to the tune of 4 per cent. Availability of wheat from local production was in fact higher by 9.31 per cent over the previous year. But the higher domestic output was more than offset by lower imports. In other words, the Government procured about 1.4 million tonnes of wheat more in 1979-80 than in 1978-79 but the releases from Food department actually fell a bit from 2.98 million tonnes in 1978-79 to 2.74 million tonnes in 1979-80. The main factor behind lower release was a sizeable cut in wheat imports from 2.11 million tonnes in 1978-79 to merely 0.678 million tonnes in 1979-80.

Rice

The rice crop increased by 10.91 per cent in 1978-79 over 1977-78 but recorded a decline of 2.10 per cent in 1979-80 over 1978-79. The fall in output is not due to lower rice acreage which remained almost at the same level as in 1978-79 but the yield rate showed a slowdown due to low rainfall in Punjab during July and August 1979. However, the per capita availability fell by 10 per cent in 1979-80 over 1978-79 due mainly to export boom.

The Government had raised the procurement target to 1.25 million tonnes in 1979-80 as compared to 1.0 million tonnes set for 1978-79 crop, although the 1979-80 rice crop fell behind the previous year's level. The rice export target of 1.2 million tonnes for 1979-80 will be more than accomplished in view of the export of about one million tonnes by the end of April 1980 and firm export contracts for 465,863 tonnes. Thus higher exports are eroding into the domestic supplies of rice in recent years.

Pulses

Pulses are a good source of protein. But the output of pulses has secularly declined because pulses are grown mainly in barani areas and returns from an acre sown to pulses, say gram, is much lower than other crops due mainly to very low yield rates. The gram crop which accounts for the bulk of pulses supply has been worsening year after year. As a result per capita availability is being written down.

Sugar

Sugarcane crop reached its peak in 1977-78 when its output was recorded at 30.077 million tonnes. For the past two years sugarcane crop has been declining to 27.31 million tonnes in 1978-79 and to 27.20 million tonnes in 1979-80. The lower cane acreage and output is explained generally by low irrigation supplies fear of Gurdaspur borer attack on crop and lower relative returns to cane crops as against other Kharif crops as rice and cotton crops. The impact of lower crop has been felt more by the crushing mills which do not receive sufficient cane to match their crushing capacity. As a result output of refined sugar fell to 607,000 tonnes and 548,000 tonnes in 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. Since foreign exchange resources did not allow sufficient import of sugar to close the supply gap in full the per capita availability of sugar has fallen by about 4% in 1979-80 over 1978-79.

Vegetable Ghee

Per capita availability of vegetable ghee has been increasing from year to year. It rose by about 8% in 1979-80 over 1978-79. This increase has been possible because of adequate import of edible oils for mills to supplement domestic supplies. Despite the expected larger availability of domestic cotton seed oil during 1979-80 from the bumper cotton crop of 4.2 million

bales, 410,300 million tonnes of vegetable oils are planned to be imported during 1979-80.

Cloth

The per capita availability of cotton cloth has been declining of late due to lower production of cloth both in the mill and the non-mill sectors. The fall was also caused by slightly bigger exports. Thus the burden of lower output was more than absorbed by the domestic household sector but the decline in cotton use of synthetic cloth. Such that the combined per capita availability of cotton and synthetic cloth has registered an upward trend in the seventies.

Prospects for 1980-81

Fiscal 1980-81 would be a good year for consumers in the low income groups. Except refined sugar most of the essential commodities would be available in adequate quantities such that their per capita availability would register reasonable increments.

Wheat

The position of wheat would be the most satisfactory. The wheat crop of 1979-80 which would be available for consumption during 1980-81 was indeed a bumper harvest totalling 10.87 million tonnes. After allowing for seed, feed and wastage the net domestic supply would work out to 9.780 million tonnes. This quantity, when added to closing stock in Food Departments of 0.685 million tonnes becomes 10.465 million tonnes. If we suppose that wheat imports of 1980-81 would be used to build up food reserves and the entire domestic supplies are allowed to be consumed the per capita availability would increase to 128.6 kg. per annum during the current year, an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year. This level of wheat consumption would overshoot the 5th Plan target of 125.95 kg per annum by a little over 2 per cent. Even in the worst situation of zero. Wheat import during the current fiscal year the domestic availability of wheat could be permitted around 10.25 million tonnes, leaving a closing stock with the Government agencies of 215,000 tonnes whereby providing a little more than 126 kg. during the whole year on the average to ever consumer in the country which also exceed the 6th plan target. Thus there is much to rejoice in the accomplishment of autarky in food production.

Sugar

The sugar situation would improve during the current year a lot because the Government is alive to the sugar situation and has programmed for substantial sugar imports. The per capita availability achieved during 1977-78 of 9.89 kg. could have been reestablished if the world sugar prices had not quadrupled during the current year as a sequel to acute world shortage of sugar. No doubt the saving of foreign exchange due to a big reduction in

wheat imports in the previous and current years would permit some import of refined sugar in 1980-81. Assuming that 100,000 tonnes of sugar would be procured from the world market the per capita availability of sugar would improve by 5 per cent over 1977-80. This would produce a welcome situation because demand for sugar and sugar products being highly income elastic would continue to increase despite substantial enhancement in consumer food prices to the tune of 20-25 per cent during June 1980.

Vegetable Ghee

The production of vegetable ghee in 1978-79 exceeded the target by 0.5 per cent. The production target for 1979-80 being 466,000 tonnes would also be achieved as evident from the current production trend. The bumper cotton crop of 1979-80 has of course ensured the adequate supply of oil-seed for this industry. The capita availability rose to 57.1 kg. showing an increase of above 8 per cent over the level reached in 1978-79. And the expected per capita availability of vegetable ghee and edible oils would further rise to 61 kg. during 1980-81 when the production would add up to 515,000 tonnes thereby sufficiently exceeding the target demand for this very highly income elastic commodity fixed at 467,000 tonnes for 1982-83 at the end of the Fifth Plan period. This is undoubtedly an excellent performance of the Government.

The Government of Pakistan further deserves a note of appreciation because it has not increased the domestic supply price of edible oils and vegetable ghee although the world average price has gone up from US \$564.9 per tonne in 1977-78 to US \$600 per tonne in 1978-79. On the other hand, Government has been selling edible oil to vegetable ghee industry at a fixed price of Rs. 5166 per tonne which involved a subsidy of Rs. 200 million in 1977-78 and Rs. 377 million during 1978-79 on import of edible oil to maintain the supply price of edible oil at Rs. 200 per maund. The level of subsidy would probably rise to Rs. 815 million during 1979-80. And the amount of subsidy on edible oils may touch the mark of Rs. 1,000 million during the current year. It should be heartening to note that measures are underway to augment the production of edible oil by promoting new oil crops such as sun flower, safflower, soyabean, etc.

Cloth

Per capita availability of cotton cloth has been falling of late. This probably has been the outcome of both supply and demand factors. The domestic cotton textile industry has remained in a critical situation for a variety of reasons. The consequence has been almost stagnant output of cloth. However, the slackened supply situation did not cut back our foreign sales. Thus the domestic availability of cotton cloth for household use has been of late decreasing. There also appears a little pressure on demand side for cotton cloth. This perhaps is the result of declining real income of the poverty-stricken section of our population in both the urban and rural areas. Distribution of Zakat and Ushr would surely revive the demand for cotton cloth by the poor households of the country.

On the other hand the per capita availability of synthetic cloth has constantly been rising. This is understandable in view of the massive increase in family foreign exchange remittances of the recent years coupled with inflationary income of traders, self-employed professionals and technicians and propertied elite class. The net story is that the combined per capita availability of cloth (cotton and synthetic) has plummeted in the past years and this trend is expected to continue in 1980-81 as well.

Measures

Studies and data development projects are on going as one of the initial requirements for nutritional planning is the establishment of recommended dietary allowance for the population. It is considered necessary to adopt national standards of growth, weight for age, for height for pre-school children.

The existing programme of food fortification and related food technology is being strengthened. Iron and vitamin are proposed to be added to atta and tea to take care of the dietary deficiency. But most serious problem is the protein calorie malnutrition. But this nutritional problem can be attacked for success in a two-pronged way: (a) dissemination of nutritional notes on mass media, and (b) on appropriate incomes and prices policy to ensure delivery of sufficient calories, protein and vitamins to each man, woman and child in need in Pakistan over a reasonable period of time.

1981 4210

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN FOR ER--Lahore, Aug 23--Federal Germany is to provide all the Foreign Exchange amounting to two hundred twelve Million rupees required to complete the Railway Electric track from Thanawal to Samasata. The Chairman of the Railway Board told PFI here that the total cost of project would be three hundred and fifty seven Million six hundred and fifty thousand rupees. He said the project is scheduled to be complete during the current plan period and in the next plan the Railway would consider further extending the electrification, from Samasata to Karachi. Negotiations in this respect are in progress and some experts from the World Bank and other countries are scheduled to visit Pakistan in near future. [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 24 Aug 80 p 4]

RICE EXPORTED TO SENEGAL--Karachi, August 24--Senegal will import 50,000 tons of broken rice from Pakistan during next year and initial agreement in this regard was signed by a Senegalese delegation with the Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan here last week. According to official sources the agreement provides for the extension of the agreement year to year basis by mutual consent. A high power Senegalese delegation is expected to visit Pakistan later this year to sign the final agreement.--A.P.P. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 25 Aug 80 p 1]

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN OIL NEEDED--August 26--President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq once again threw a challenge to agricultural experts to make the country self-sufficient in edible oils for which the country spent Rs. 247 crore in foreign exchange last year. Addressing the inaugural session of MARC's three-day seminar on wheat research and production Gen. Zia-ul-Haq stated that during the last three years he had been emphasizing the importance of increasing production of oilseed crops. But it is either the apathy of the scientists or their failure that there has been no improvement. With the rise in population the imports are also increasing and the drain of foreign exchange would continue to increase. He shuddered to think of the consequences if the situation is not checked in the coming years. In a raised voice, he asked: "Was it such a task which defies solution?"

The President addressing the lady scientists asked them to come forward in a field where the male scientists feared to tread. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 p 1]

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Pakistan and Zimbabwe have signed two agreements: one on the formation of a Permanent Joint Ministerial Committee; the other on providing training facilities in all fields. This was stated by Federal Minister for Production and Industries Lt Gen (Ret) Ghulam Hassan Khan on his return to Karachi from Rome this morning. Talking to Radio Pakistan's Karachi representative, he said that a meeting of the Permanent Joint Ministerial Committee will be held at least once a year alternately between the countries in order to review the implementation of various agreements agreed upon between the two countries. He said that a note of understanding was also signed, under which Pakistan has offered training facilities to Zimbabwe in all fields, especially in the fields of agriculture, civil aviation and scientific research. He said that it was also agreed that Pakistan International Airlines will send a delegation to assist Zimbabwe's Airlines and to streamline its operations. He said that there was complete accord on the views of the two countries. The production minister said that his visit has been very successful and during his 5 to 6 day stay he had two rounds of meeting with Prime Minister Mugabe and exchanged views on matters of bilateral interest. The federal minister said that he would submit a complete report on his visit to President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq within a few days. [Text] [BK040432 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Sep 80]

CSG: 4220

VIRATA: LONG-TERM LOANS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Aug 80 p 11

[Article by Samuel V. Senoren]

[Text] Long-term loans with maturity periods of 12 years or more are increasingly hard to get in the international capital market making financing of major projects difficult, says Finance Minister Cesar Virata.

As a result, Virata says, borrowers have to be content with medium-term financing at much higher rates. They're also forced to fragment their requirements into smaller loans but quite understandably financing costs also go up.

Most international banks offer loans with maturity periods of under eight years with interest rates in the range of slightly more than seven percent.

During a recent dialogue among bankers and finance officials at the World Bank, Virata suggested that the components of current account deficits in the less developed countries (LDC) should be analyzed more carefully.

"If capital imports for development are segregated, banks can take a look at them and decide whether they can be financed," he said.

Virata added, however, that although deficits of between \$12 to \$15 billion in the lowest-income countries will be met by official capital assistance this year, banks should find out what portion of the borrowing requirements have a commercial character.

He also noted that the "structural adjustment period" could be made more difficult by soaring oil prices.

He said "LDCs are now more sensitive to market rates than to oil prices."

But some bankers noted that the profitability of banks was "crucial" under existing circumstances.

"As long as we don't see bigger spreads, there will be a shortfall in lending," one German banker warned.

He claimed that banks needed a margin of at least one percent to build up reserves.

Even then, the outlook for LDCs isn't too good. In fact, one Swedish banker predicted that LDCs would default on their repayments over the next two years. As a result, they will have to reschedule repayments or restructure their loans, he said.

CSO: 4220

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR WATER IMPOUNDING PROJECTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] The government has earmarked P1.179 billion for the development of small water impounding projects intended for mini-hydroelectric power production, irrigation, fish culture or as sources of potable water in the rural areas.

Public Works Deputy Minister Aber P. Canlas disclosed yesterday, that the program, expected to tap the small water impounding potential of 861 reservoirs, will be undertaken by seven government agencies during the next five years.

Better known as SWIM projects (small water impounding reservoirs), the project was conceived as an auxiliary "line of defense" against recurrent floods that devastate a large percentage of the country's ricelands.

Also to be used for fish culture cultivation, the scheme is estimated to produce some 1,200 tons of fresh water fish annually from the various fishponds to be built during the next five years.

Canlas said detailed survey conducted by the national water resources council showed that the SWIM projects will irrigate about 60,000 hectares of ricelands with an estimated palay output of three million cavans per year.

It will also provide 15,000 kilowatts of installed electric power capacity, reduce flood damages on about 120,000 hectares of land, and mitigate by 90 percent the flow of heavy sediments from denuded areas.

Some of the completed projects are located in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte; Sta. Cruz, Arayat, Pampanga; Matinik, Pandi, Bulacan; Kakarong, Pandi, Bulacan; Bingawan, Iloilo; Calanganan (Bay Bohol); Buayan, Zamboanga City.

Canlas said the Pagudpud SWIM project located about 70 kms. from Laoag City, was constructed last year at a cost of P1.3 million. It now serves 80 farmers of the irrigators service association in the area.

It is a dam 105 meters long and 20.5 meters high and control a drainage area of 28.6 hectares. On the other hand, the reservoir has an area of 6.2 hectares and storage capacity of about 200,000 cubic meters of water.

The reservoir will provide a year-round irrigation of about 90 hectares and produces an estimated 400 kilograms of fish annually.

The projects currently being constructed in different areas of the country are: Manayon, Bangui, Ilocos Norte--P2.1 million; Bossait, Bacnotan, La Union--P5.6 million; Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan--P2.4 million; Hasaan, Dasmariñas, Cavite--P47,000; Cacaoyaw, Sangay, Camarines Sur--P7.1 million; and San Roque, Talibon, Bohol--P5.5 million.

CSO: 4220

PAPER CALLS FOR MONITORING OF FOREIGN MONEY INFLOW

BK110935 Colombo SUN in English 4 Sep 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Foreign Aid"]

[Text] Sri Lanka has received the recognition of many an international agency as being a worthwhile economically developing nation to assist financially. While the government is considered "credit worthy" by not only such agencies as the World Bank and the I.M.F. but international commercial banks also, there are a host of private agencies, particularly those dealing with social service activities, which look towards Sri Lanka as a country that justifies their goodwill.

Today several governments and agencies have committed themselves to the economic and social development of Sri Lanka.

The World Bank is funding several major schemes like the Mahaveli project and the tea rehabilitation scheme at Maskeliya. The Norwegians are assisting our fisheries and the Swedes are helping in the Kotmale project and providing of pipe-borne water in the south. The British are assisting at the Victoria project, the Japanese have gifted hospitals, the Germans provided technical assistance, the Australians gifted wheat flour and the Americans given aid for agriculture. The socialist bloc countries have also assisted. In short, over 60 percent of our development takes place through foreign aid.

The volume of money is such that at the recent Sri Lanka Aid Consortium meeting in Paris the government was cautioned about too much money floating in our economy resulting in almost hyper-inflation. Spending of this money is therefore of extreme importance. It has been noted not only by the government's fiscal policy makers but also by the clergy. "It is our duty to consider such aid as national wealth and get the maximum benefit out of such wealth," the Ven Pundit Walgama Jinaratna Thera said in Matara following a donation of RS. 10,000 from the World View Foundation for Rural Development.

It is our wish the government that needs to get its priorities straight. Many social service organizations, some of whom have received publicity in the international media, received money, scholarships and air tickets.

But where does it all go?

It is no exaggeration that there are several of these organizations that work for the benefit only of its members. Elections to these bodies are like mini-general elections, because the stakes are high. Vehicles are bought so that members can attend meetings and go to their outposts in air-conditioned comfort.

One of the bigger organizations, it has been reported, uses more than 50 percent of its budget as wages for those on its permanent staff. It is therefore only fair to those who give us money that we make it a point to stress on community-service rather than self-service.

That is not all. There are several schools in the north which receive money from overseas. These were schools begun by well-meaning missionaries. They continue to receive funds from these missionary organizations. But what is the overall control the central government has regarding the disbursement of such funds. Could they even be going wittingly or unwittingly for subversive activities?

Government must adopt a more realistic check to the influx of such money though it need not go to the unnecessary extent of harassment which will only result in the drying up of these resources.

The monitoring of foreign money coming to the island must be done more meticulously and the expenditure of such money by local organizations should be correspondingly for the benefit of the silent majority for whom after all it is being sent.

END 4220

DAILIES COMMENT ON REOPENING OF BORDER WITH LAOS

[Editorial Report] BK111240--Two Bangkok Thai-language dailies--SIAM RAY on 30 August and THAI RAY on 31 August--carry editorials commenting on the reopening of Thai border with Laos, announced by the Thai government on 28 August.

SIAM RAY's editorial on page 5, titled "Why Was the Border with Laos Opened?" says: "The reopening of the border was made at the request of the newly-appointed Lao ambassador to Thailand because the closure of the border had adversely affected the living conditions of the Lao people." The paper says that the temporary closure of the border was intended to "punish" the Lao side for its attacks on Thai patrol boats in the Mekong River in June. It also says that commodities from Thailand will reach "the hands of the Vietnamese troops."

The paper continues: "We have to forgive Laos for its occasional aggressive gesture toward us, because we know that this is not the habit of the Lao people, who are always very polite as we witnessed during the visit to Thailand of Kaysone Phomvihon. We even sympathize with Laos, for it is now unable to act independently."

In conclusion, the paper points out that the reopening of the border has exposed a lack of coordination within the government, quoting Interior Minister Prathuang Kiratibut as telling newsmen during an interview that he signed the order without being informed in advance about the decision. The paper asks: "Wouldn't it be better if the minister had not made such a statement?"

THAI RAY's 31 August page 1 editorial, entitled "The Opening of the Thai-Lao Border," says: "The reopening of the border with Laos has greatly relieved the hardships facing the Lao people. Contacts between the peoples on the two banks of the Mekong River resumed on the very first day of the opening of the border, which indicates that the peoples of the two countries are still friendly to each other. However, verbal attack against Thailand broadcast by the Lao radio, which is the major mouthpiece of the Lao government, 1 day prior to the opening of the border has created negative reactions, as a group of people in Nong Khai Province are voicing their opposition to the government's decision in this matter."

the paper stated: "If the Lao Government continues to practice Thailand as it is doing now disregarding Thailand's content policy implemented for the sake of the majority people in Laos, public opinion in Thailand might force the government to close the border with Laos again, which would result in dire hardships for the Lao people."

The paper concludes by stating that the reopening of the border will test Laos' strategy toward Thailand and its ability to solve the Mekong River's "river of shame."

END W/MI

THAILAND

DAILY WANTS DIRECT TALKS WITH KREMLIN OVER INDOCHINA PROBLEM

REK280637 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Aug 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Solution to the Indochina Problem"]

[Text] A Western diplomat told SIAM RAT in Washington, D.C. recently: "There would be no Indochina problem had Vietnam not infiltrated into Laos and occupied Cambodia."

What in fact is the Indochina problem?

The Indochina problem was caused by Vietnam's expansion, a threat not only for Laos and Cambodia, but also for the security of Southeast Asian countries, especially the ASEAN bloc members like Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore.

For Thailand, in addition to the heavy burden of freeing about 200,000 refugees, Thailand is preoccupied with a concern of "when the attack would be launched from Vietnam."

Such a concern is natural for a country with a "defensive" policy. What would be the reaction of the world public opinion should Thailand shift to an "offensive" policy in order to drive out the Vietnamese forces and allow the Cambodian people a right to self-determination?

This is what many people might think impossible for Thailand to do. But Thailand would have no other choice if all options are blocked.

What SIAM RAT has said is not aimed at inciting a big war between Thailand and Vietnam. We only want Vietnam to realize the fact and stop pressuring Thailand. Vietnam should stop trying to "reverse black and white" and trying to legitimize its illegal occupation of Cambodia.

Vietnam is actively mounting a diplomatic campaign to reverse black and white and this can be seen from the eloquently worded joint statement of the Indochinese countries' meeting in Vientiane.

if we yield to the proposal in the joint statement, ASEAN and Thailand can be said to be trapped by Vietnam.

We must say that Thailand lags behind Vietnam in diplomatic tactics. We lag behind Vietnam despite the fact that the current situation is to our advantage. This is not because we are incapable. It is due to the lack of close coordination between our high-ranking authorities in foreign affairs resulting in conflicting views being made sometimes. Our foreign ministry should play the role of a "think tank" to feed data to the government and prepare a long-term foreign policy for it. The government, on the other hand, must adopt a realistic stand on the situation.

We want the government to stop thinking about holding direct talks with Vietnam or depending on our great friend the United States to negotiate with the Soviet Union for a settlement of the Indochina problem.

We want to ask our government why has it never thought of sending high level officials for talks with the Kremlin government to solve the problem of Indochina?

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

TAX ACCORD WITH PAKISTAN--The governments of Pakistan and Thailand 14 August concluded an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation. The agreement was signed at the foreign ministry by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Pakistan Ambassador to Thailand Ahmed Mansur. [BK211539 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Aug 80]

AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS--The royal household announced that His Majesty the King 20 August received credentials from Khamphan Simmalavong, Mrs Irangani Manel Abeysekera, and Bogdan Borisov Aleksiev, ambassadors extraordinary plenipotentiary of Laos, Sri Lanka and Bulgaria respectively to Thailand with residence in Bangkok. [BK211539 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Aug 80]

RICE, CORN EXPORTS--According to the foreign trade department, to date the government has permitted export of some 2.07 million tons of rice worth about 13.8 billion baht. A total of 34,845 tons of corn have been exported to date, valued at about 120 million baht. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Aug 80]

JAPANESE ASSISTANCE--Thailand and Japan today signed a document at the foreign ministry in which the Japanese government will give to Thailand fertilizer worth 304 million baht and will assist to the tune of 28.5 million baht in the construction of a rice seed laboratory facility in Rangsit, north of Bangkok. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Aug 80]

TOBACCO SALE TO CHINA--Deputy Commerce Minister Phairot Chaiyaphon has disclosed that China has agreed to buy additional 2,000 tons of tobacco leaves from Thailand. Earlier this year it purchased 2,700 tons. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Aug 80]

OUTGOING DPRK AMBASSADOR--On 28 August DPRK Ambassador Pong Chol-man called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to bid farewell upon completion of his assignment in Thailand. [BK301147 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Aug 80]

OUTGOING VATICAN ENVOY--Vatican a Pro Nuncio Silvio Luoni today called on His Majesty the King to bid farewell upon completion of his assignment in Thailand. [BK301147 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Aug 80]

GOVERNOR EXPLAINS BORDER OPENING--After I was given a briefing by the deputy secretary general of the National Security Council, I explained to the village scouts and the civilian volunteers matters which I felt they should know as Thai citizens. I told them that the decision by government and the interior ministry to reopen the border was taken after thorough consideration and it was certain that the decision would not harm national interests. After my explanation and answering their questions, the group of protesters, who were displaying their patriotism by staging the protest, called off their protest and dispersed at about 1500. [Text] [BK020650 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Sep 80]

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